Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 103 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
7th June ..	Merkara ..	8,235	
14th ,, ..	Chanda ..	6,109	Only has accommodation for twenty passengers.
14th ,, ..	Kashmir ..	8,841	
21st ,, ..	Nevasa ..	9,071	

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

As far as can be foreseen, passages in vessels during June, will only be available for holders of "A" and "B" grade certificates.

Return Tickets for first and second class available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th June ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
8th June ..	Dwerka	Karachi sails 1 p.m.
9th ,, ..	Laca ..	Karachi direct.
10th ,, ..	Pundua ..	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kafuku Maru	R. Nakanishi	3181	4th June	15th June
Kitunkan Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	17th June	28th June
Kiku Maru	K. Urata	4763	17th June	28th June
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	6th June	17th June	Japan.
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	15th June	24th ,,	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai ..	15th June	25th ,,	Japan.
Shokwa Maru	M. Miyatake ..	28th May	5th ,,	Genoa and Marseilles

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)
For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah, Amara and Hillah.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Balgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK, Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learn on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 41,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

A. SATO, Manager.
Churchgate Street. Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS, Bombay and Deccan,
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & CO.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Bombay is the RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 511

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

MEHTA & COMPANY

(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)

ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

Refer to any Bank

25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No: 1285.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms
APPLY TO

For Gujarat.
MR. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.

For Berar & C.P.
MESSRS. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.

For Deccan
MR. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753 Raviwar Peth, Poona.

For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency, 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

DROPS OF INK!! MAKE MILLIONS THINK

and to write with a bad ink

IS A BLUNDER.

'Inkotine' marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 2.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI, Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 11, Telegrams: "Gundisan."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement Rs. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

RS. 175 only: AMERICAN REBUILT OLIVER TYPEWRITERS, Visible, Back-spacer and Tabulator with new Metal covers and Baseboards. High-class finish, guaranteed absolutely perfect, look and work like new machines. This is a remarkable opportunity to secure such high-grade machines at less than half the price of the New. Call and convince yourself. You will be disappointed if you are late. NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS; Improved Model, No. 3, all devices with improved 2 piece travelling case. Price Rs. 190. Special discount offered to buyers during this month. Buy Now. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Dealers in All-Makes of Typewriters. 36, (B) Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Tele: "Writertype."

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all school Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of HISTORY, Baroda College. Apply sharp with full particulars stating the salary to A. M. MASANI, Principal. 2488

WANTED—GRADUATES, having experience in teaching. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, King George English School, Dadar, Bombay. 2503

WANTED—A competent TEACHER to coach up a boy for the Fourth Standard. Apply stating terms to Box 639, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2505

WANTED—An ASSISTANT BILL-CLERK, having experience in an attorney's office. Apply to Messrs. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Fort. 2497

WANTED—A HINDU GRADUATE, one experienced in Mercantile Line, knowing customs work will be preferred. Apply personally to Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY and Co., No. 204, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi, Bombay. 2484

WANTED—COMMERCIAL REPORTERS able to write in Pure Hindi, for a Hindi Daily Newspaper in Mofussil. Must be thoroughly conversant with all local markets and their tone and fluctuations, with fresh quotations. Apply stating terms, immediately to Box No. 634, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2452

WANTED—For the Mysore Public Works Department, two OFFICERS for appointment as "Special Water Supply and Drainage Engineers." (2) The appointments are temporary but are likely to continue for five years. (3) Only those with considerable experience both in designing and execution of water supply and drainage works in Indian Cities and mofussil towns need apply. (4) Applications (with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned) stating age, qualifications and terms, should reach the CHIEF ENGINEER, Mysore Public Works Department, Bangalore, on or before the 30th June, 1919. 2453

SITUATION WANTED.

ENGLAND-RETURNED, smart young Gentleman of liberal education is willing to accompany well-to-do Indian Gentleman to England as Private Secretary or Companion. Is also ready to go there as Companion-Tutor to boys of high-class family. Write to Box No. 637, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2487

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VIS-A-VIS by Thrupp and Maberley, London almost new, a Brown Australian Gelding 16 hands, very fast, showy, and perfectly confidential both in harness and saddle and two sets of harness. Apply Box No. 638, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2486

EUCALYPTUS OIL, pure from the Nilgiris, Rs. 3-4 per lb. One ounce sample bottle sent, post free, for 6 annas stamps. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, BOMBAY.

WANTED DRAUGHTSMEN, architects and Surveyors to use the famous SAGAR'S and DAWSES' TRACING CLOTH. Satisfaction Guaranteed. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 2

WE always have in stock Stencil Papers, inks, pens, and other sundries for D. Gestetner's Duplicating machines. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 2

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7, Rs. 100; Empire No. 1	115
Underwood No. 5, Rs. 180; L. C. Smith, No. 5	200
National Portable No. 3, New, with Case	190
Gujerati Remington No. 9 good as new	220
American Rebuilt Olivers, Nos. 5, 7 & 9	
Secondhand and Rebuilt Remington No. 10	

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—TYPEEXPERT.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—One BLOCK at Chowpatty Cross Road, from 1st July, 1919, for Hindu. Apply to S. G. BANKER, No. 34, Chowpatty. 2493

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE Messrs. HUSEINBHOY SONS & Co., are appointed AGENTS of The British Crown Assurance Corporation, Limited, for the Fire Department and are prepared to accept Business at Tariffs Rates.
Claims will be settled promptly. 2492

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Issue of 1,50,000 New Ordinary Shares of Rs. 75 each at par, and 26,250 New Deferred Shares of Rs. 30 each at a premium of Rs. 370 per share.

NOTICE OF SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of this Company held here on the 29th day of May, 1919, a call of Rs. 15 per share on the New Ordinary Shares of the Company and of Rs. 70 per share on the New Deferred Shares (of which Rs. 5 are on account of the par value of the share and Rs. 65, on account of the premium of Rs. 370 per share) was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 30th September, 1919, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged until payment.

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS LIMITED.
AGENTS.
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.
Bombay, June, 1919. 2486

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ANANDRAO LAXMAN DHUME, of Bombay, Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, a bookkeeper ..... Deceased.
KRISHNARAO ANANDRAO DHUME, of Bombay, Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant in private employ residing at Kandewadi, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD,
The 5th day of May, 1919.
Messrs. PANDIA AND COMPANY,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 2479

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, FRONTING DOONGRI COOLY STREET AND SAMUEL STREET.
Under instructions from the Executors and Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. Abdoola Hajee Dawood, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th June at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following valuable landed property.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and buildings standing thereon, situate on the West side of Doongrey Cooly Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1231, 1231 and 1229, New No. 6973, Old Survey Nos. 153 and 215, and New Survey No. 2807, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment or Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 46, 203 and 204, now under Ward B. Nos. 1331, and 1680, and Street Nos. 466, 470 and 223-27, Doongri and Samuel Street, and containing by admeasurement on the whole three hundred and sixty square yards and which said premises are bounded on the North by the Pydhowni Road, on the South by the property of Manekbai, widow of Bhojraj Dawsey, on the East by the public road, called Doongri Street, and on the West by Samuel Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the following defaulting purchasers:—
On account and risk of Essabhoy Tyabally Dalal or Chapkhanawala.
280 Kegs Taisho White Lead paint No. 3.
On account and risk of Ismalji Karimbhoy and Sons.
400 Kegs Miki White Zinc paint.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.
TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 5th June, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Colaba Land and Mills Co., Ltd. and by order of Messrs. W. H. Brady, and Co., Ltd. Agents and Managers of the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd. and on account and risk of Mr. Manocklal Chotalal Kothia entering into a contract on 24th February, 1919, with the said Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd. who has failed to fulfil the said contract the following wastes:—
Dropping No. 2 about 80 candies.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and the goods to be removed within three days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 PACKAGES MULLS.
Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors for Mr. Gadermul Gumanand. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 5th June sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Mulji Jetha Market Dharamraigully on account and risk of Messrs. Kanji Kerson the following:—
55 packages of Mulls Nos. 88, 95 and Balloon.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale

AUCTION SALE of the Right to a Lease of a valuable Plot of Municipal Land at Abdul Rehman Street, opposite Alhaibaugh.
Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1919, at 3 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises.
The right to a lease for 20 years, the vacant piece of land comprising an area of 627 square yards or thereabouts situate on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street at its junction with 3rd Agiary Lane.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation, or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE.
Rare Opportunity for Rajas, Princes and Wealthy Gentlemen to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.
On SUNDAY, the 8th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned furniture (brought from Joonagad for the purposes of sale) at Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, next to Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sulleman's Workshop, the valuable and handsome rare artistic furniture belonging to the estate of late Vazir Saheb Bhandinbhoy of Junagad and Nawab Saheb Rasoolkhajee consisting of Bohemian cut glass double swings with music Bohemian suites of sofas and chairs, real cut glass writing tables, dressing tables, teapoys, stands, cabinets, cupboards, almyrahs, electric hanging chandeliers, and wall and table lamps, large and small mirrors with Bohemian frames, glass plates and small handas, etc., teakwood and blackwood furniture such as single and double door full size almyrahs, cabinets, screens, sofas, chairs, newly designed sofas and chairs, large and small brass wall clocks, solid silver hookas, one iron safe, with stands, etc., etc., too many to describe.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL HOOPS.
On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Alexandra Dock D Warehouse, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Vohora Jhaveri and Co.:—
403 bundles Barrow make steel hoops for cotton bales 3in. by 20s. by 24ft. long.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 14 Convent Street, Colaba Causeway, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glass crockery and plated-ware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaitera drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets single and double mirror glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables brass and iron bedsteads and double bedsteads mosquito nets, etc., etc., the property of a European gentleman.
Furniture will be on view and the property on view 2 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 4th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 4th June at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thucker Dharamsy Morarji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Gajanand Rameshwar (munim of Gulabray Kedarmal.)
5 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 99000.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 PACKAGES COLOURED GULABI ENGLISH-MADE GAGRAPATS AND PRINTS.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 4th June at 2-45 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Ruttonsy Kanji and Co. Agents of Messrs. Kanji Dharamsy and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Nathalal Chaganlal and Co.
200 Packages coloured Gulabi English-made Gagrapats and Prints 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES GINS AND 4 BALES HALF TO HALF CHECKS.
On THURSDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs B. Mansing & Co., and on account and at the risk of Thucker Liladhar Goculdas.
1 bale gins of Fazulbhoy Mills No. 1955½, 5½ lbs.
3 bales gins of Fazulbhoy Mills No. 1950½ 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of Fazulbhoy Mills No. 7501, 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of Fazulbhoy Mills No. 99999, 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of the Crescent Mills No. 503, 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of the Crescent Mills No. 1740, 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of the Crescent Mills No. 2737, 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of the Crescent Mills No. 1952½, 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of Currimbhoy Mills, No. 1304, 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of Bombay Cotton Mills. No. 501 5 lbs.
1 bale half to half checks of the Crescent Mills No. 7.
1 bale half to half checks of the Crescent Mills No. 8.
1 bale half to half checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills No. 5.
1 bale half to half checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills No. 6.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.
On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth M. C. Mody.
50 bales Japanese sheetings No. C Dragoon.
50 bales Japanese sheetings No. nine Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.
On FRIDAY, the 6th June, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Manilal Amthalal and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Dosabhoy:—
12 cases each 105 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 42.
10 cases each 92 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 43.
10 cases each 105 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 45.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th June, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS CHIEFS AND CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NARAYEN DABULKAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL.
SALE on SUNDAY, the 15th June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Deed of Mortgage dated 13th April, 1918, made between Sir Vussonji Trikamji of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 15th day of June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell off by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.
All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 30 and 30 and New Nos. 16361-16366, Old Survey No. 26-26-26 and New Survey No. 7218-7219 and bounded on the East by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Keshavji and Dwarkadas Shamji, on the West by the sea shore, on the North by the property lately belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vussonji and on the South partly by the Narayen Dabulker Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormusji Nowroji Cooper and now belonging to Meherali Fakira and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "D" Ward No. S. 3343 (1) and 3343 (2) and 3344 and Street Nos. I 1A and 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.
For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
N.B.—The property consists of three bungalows and is perfectly suitable for residence of Princes and Noblemen, besides it commands a beautiful and rare view of the sea side.
GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th June, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF PLASTER OF PARIS AND UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.
Messrs. MENESSE AND Co., are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 6th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.
A quantity of Plaster of Paris and Unserviceable Medical Stores.

AUCTION SALE OF IC. CINEMA FILMS AND ADVERTISING MATTER.
Under instructions from the Insurance Office concerned Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 5th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the following damaged goods S.S. "Kathrambra."
1C/- Cinema Films Caibria in 7 reels about 7,006 ft. and advertising matter.
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay 4th June, 1919.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
23- Churchgate Street.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 1919, Teak and Blackwood Household Furniture, such as drawing cabinets, hat stands, drawing room suites, sofas, tables, cupboards, etc., etc.
Office furniture such as roll top writing tables, revolving chairs, writing tables, chairs, show cases, benches, office cupboard, etc., etc.
Also several lots of jewellery such as diamond and emerald rings, pearls, collars, pearls and diamond ear-rings, diamond bracelets and necklaces, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneer and Appraiser.
Bombay, 4th June, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF BUTTER AND COCUM.
By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1919, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the morning sell by Public Auction, at the "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, Frere Road, Fort.
About 20,461 lbs. butter residue after manufacture of ghi.
About 230 lbs. Cocum.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.
J. S. MODY, and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th June, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
MRS. CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN THE SPLENDID "JEWEL" PRODUCTION:
THE
Price of a Good Time.
Featuring
MILDRED HARRIS.
NOW MRS. CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

A GOOD TIME!
Who does not like to have a good time? Every young lad and lass, every grown-up man and woman wishes to have a good time. But then you know, "After the feast comes the reckoning."

See how Linnie, a pretty and thoughtless shopgirl, was lured by the call of pleasure, and went in for a really good time; but how she eventually paid the price of her folly. A story taken from actual life in the great, roaring metropolis of New York.

If you wish to enjoy a REALLY GOOD TIME don't fail to see MRS. CHARLIE CHAPLIN in her splendid role.

USUAL PRICES.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30
PRIZE SHOWS
Saturday, and Sunday at 5-15.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

A kind visit
will convince you what we can do for you.
THE ARYAN ELECTRO-PLATING WORKS
40-42 PICKET ROAD,
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

RUTH ROLAND
THE BEAUTIFUL DAREDEVIL HEROINE
Will perform to-night
TWO DEATH-DEFYING DARING FEATS
In two further thrilling episodes
"A LEAP THROUGH SPACE"
and
"THE SUN MESSAGE"
of the great Pathe Serial
"HANDS UP"
NOW NEARING ITS TREMENDOUS CLIMAX.
A Story continuing at cyclonic speed! Teeming with exciting and amazing scenes! Thrilling to the marrow!
SEE MISS ROLAND IN MARVELLOUS FEATS!
SEE THE TERRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN COW BOYS AND INCAS!
Also Chimpanzie and Green Monkey of French E. Africa, Col. (Instructive); The Man at the Helm (War Topical); Gazette (Topical) and, "Check your Baggage". (Comic).
Every day: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: Every Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 5 p.m.
Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
IMPERIAL

ETHEL CLAYTON
IN
SOULS ADRIFT
A "World" feature in five Soul-stirring reels.—Love, hate and the desire for revenge on a desert island! A proud, wealthy Society debutante, and a handsome, but impecunious engineer of a yacht, in a fascinating situation! A real romantic offering
together with the latest
UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
and a nester Comedy.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaon.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

M. PONDA & Co.
Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalties.
Godowns at:—
Ghorupdev and Lohar Street.
Offices:—
Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"SYLVAN."

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Enquiries Solicited for
ALL KINDS OF OIL-PAINTS.
(Moist-paste or Ready-mixed).
GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OILS
VARNISHES, GOLD-SIZE, BLACK-JAPAN, 'STICK-FAST' PUTTY &c.
Manufactured by:—
THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MFG. CO.
Engineer PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA.
Telegrams:—"Whitepaint"—'Phone No. 8960
Factory & Offices: BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS THE

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the Leading London Musical Successes

To-Night at 9-30 p.m. **"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"**

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

BY THE UNIVERSAL REQUEST

Daily at 6-30 **"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"**

The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval man and his modern mate midst Jungle Wilds and Palaces.

EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

FRANK KEENAN America's Greatest Character Actor

IN AN EXTRA SELECTED STAR PHOTOPLAY

"THE MIDNIGHT STAGE"

A DAMNING WEB OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE ENMESHES JOHN LYNCH—WOVEN BY HIS EVIL AND UNSCRUPULOUS "DOUBLE." DOOMED BY THE VIGILANTES TO A DISHONORABLE DEATH HE IS SAVED BY HIS ENEMY'S POOR DISCARDED PLAYTHING, WHOM HE HAD BEFRIENDED.

MR. KEENAN plays in this drama a dual role similar to those made famous by the late Sir Henry Irving—two distinct and separate characters, as far apart as the Poles, one man square and honest and upright, the other an arch-thief and road agent—their paths cross in this golden pine rimmed melting-pot of the west

A UNIQUE PHOTO-PLAY!

"THE CARNIVAL"

(5 parts—5000 feet)

A gorgeous Production showing the ancient and the modern splendour of Rome.

"THE CARNIVAL"

is a Screen-Narrative of the awful consequences of the suspicions of a high born Princess against her bethrothed.

Hundreds of children clad in masquerade dresses, delight the audiences with their innocent joviality.

See this Splendid Drama at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

The Programme includes the **Gaumont Gazette** and a **Billie Ritchie Comedy.**

To-Night: 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

For the Professional as well as the Student

HIGH CLASS

Drawing & Penpainting Materials

Manufactured by the best & well known London Makers.

Our Guarantee

Efficient Service,
First Class Quality Goods,
Moderate Prices,

BOMBAY STATIONERY MART,

Victoria Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
O.B. 833.

BRILLIANT INK TABLETS

Free samples to Merchants and School Masters only

Highly spoken of by the leading papers. Each tablet gives an ounce of brilliant ink. Price, Diamond Blue-Black, Re. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets). Bright Blue-Black, Annas 15 per gross. Red Ink, Re. 1-6 per gross. Green, Re. 1-4 per gross.

U. C. CHAKRABARTTY,

TARAK CHATTERJI LANE, CALCUTTA

WANTED AGENTS IN EVERY DISTRICT.

COSSI SILK for one Complete Suit

Rs. 7/8 & 12/8, Superior 19/- & 20/-

SAMPLE AS. 4

which will be deducted while executing the order.

KHAKI COSSI SILK SOCKS & CYCLING HOSE

Rs. 7/12 & 15/- per Dozen. Thick Stuff Rs. 9/- & 18/- per Dozen.

Orders less than 6 Pairs cannot be Executed.

32 BRASS & 30 WOODEN TOYS RS. 5.

PADDY SILK MANUFACTURING CO., BENARES CITY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 30th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months	Previous.
May	20.53
June	20.07
July	19.40
Au.	18.82
Sept.	18.19
Oct.	18.01
Nov.	17.82
Dec.	17.61
Jan.	17.42
Feb.	17.27
Mar.	17.14
April	17.02

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, May 30th.

Rentes 3 %	62
Bar Silver Spot	52 1/2
2 months heace	52 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:— Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
" 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	58
Indian Stock 3½ % sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3 %	59½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	29 37

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 77
Hongkong Bank	£ 106

WAR LOANS.

London, May 30th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£89½
5 % New	£94 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 30th.

WHEAT.

Rozaf & Santa Fe—62½ lbs Quoted	80
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Linseed Calcutta on 27th May May-July Sellers	925
Linseed Calcutta on 28th May May-July Sellers	925

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold May-July Sellers	880
Rapeseed, Yellow Gurrat, 416 lb. ex-ship May-July Sellers	900
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	820
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship May-June Paid	980
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) July-Aug. Paid	880
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July Sept	580
Torla Rapeseed June-July Sellers	880

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£92
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78
Copper Braziers	£112
Yellow Metals	10
Hard Spelter	23½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	32
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta July-Sept. Value	35

Tone:—Very firm—No business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July Paid	1/10½

Tone:—Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 3rd 6-0, p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80		
" Cawnpore 70-80		
" Karachi Bangla		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		
Cawnpore		
Yellow Cawnpore		
Linseed Brown Bold		
This		
Feelseed White 85-15		
Gajar 75-25		
Black		
Gajar 50-50		
Poppyseed, White		
Groundnuts		
Barley		
Mowrahseed		
Castorseed		

The Marwari Chamber was closed on Accl. of Bank Holiday so rates are unchgd.

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 3rd.

	Rate per Bl: Rs. as. p.
Davida No. 10	1 0 6
Shapurji No. 19	0 15 2
Currimbhai No. 12½	1 0 3
Light House No. 64	0 13 4

These rates are unchanged on Accl. of Bank Holiday.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 3rd.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s.	1 8 3/8
Ttc Demand	245
American Dollars	280½
Hongkong	214
Shanghai	318½
Japan	128½
Singapore	142

These rates are unchanged on Accl. of Bank Holiday.

Market Quiet

LIVERPOOL, May 27.

Total amount to be offered during the sale 20,450 bales.

Joria First White Highest, 35½d.
Joria First White lowest 29.
Joria First Yellow hibhest 28.
Joria First White lowest, 23.
Vicanere average White highest 26.
Vicanere average lowest, 19.
Vicanere Yellow highest 26.
Cocanada Long White highest 27½.
Candahar Long White lowest, 20.
Tone: Animated.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Batometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.782 Inch.
Temperatue of Air	87.5 Deg.
West Bulb Themometer	80.5 "
Dew Point	78.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.74 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	94.0 "
Maximum do.	73.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S,SSW,SW W.
Movement of Wind	1 3 Miles
rall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.00 "
Do. do. year	0.11 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 3rd..	0.00 "

PEACE SETTLEMENT.

WHAT JAPAN GETS.

Writing from Paris on May 1st, Mr. H. W. Harris, the special correspondent of the "Daily News", says:—

I telegraphed yesterday that the problems variously associated with the names of the provinces of Shantung, the district of Kiao-chow, and the port of Tsingtao had been definitely settled on the basis of a compromise. There has been considerable obscurity as to the details of the settlement, but I am satisfied that the outline I can now give is accurate so far as it goes. On the whole, the term "compromise", which was authorised semi-officially yesterday, is distinctly euphemistic.

Japan has, in essentials, got all she asked for. All German rights in Shantung province are to be transferred to her without reserve, but on the understanding that she in her turn hands back full sovereignty over this area to China. That decision means a gain of prestige for Japan and a loss of prestige for China—and among Oriental nations prestige assumes a value with which Western diplomatic traditions are altogether unfamiliar.

What Japan will retain are various economic privileges inherited from Germany, together with the right to establish a settlement at Tsingtao.

MILITARY WITHDRAWAL.

The Japanese military forces are to be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment, and the railway police force will consist of Chinese with such Japanese instructors as the railway directors—who are almost all Japanese—may choose to appoint.

The Treaty of 1915, by which Japan extorted a number of valuable concessions from China by force of an "ultimatum" remains unaffected. As regards Shantung, the Treaty puts certain railways of high strategic and commercial value under Japanese influence, and makes certain other provisions of less importance.

Does a settlement on these lines denote that President Wilson has in any way receded from the position he adopted with regard to Japan and China? To be frank, it does. But before that is made a reproach against the President, the whole situation has to be recognised. Japan, who had felt deeply the rejection of the racial equality amendment by the League of Nations Commission, was threatening in all seriousness to withdraw from the Conference. Her logical position was unassailable.

THE JAPANESE VIEW.

As an authoritative Japanese representative here put it to me with pointed emphasis yesterday, "Japan is not invoking any secret treaties. Everything in the treaty of 1915 has been on record before the world for four years. The Chinese signed the treaty. All we ask is that its conditions be faithfully carried out. There can be no compromise on that. Either our claim must be admitted in full, or else——"

That was the position that faced Mr. Wilson, combined unhappily with the knowledge that, whatever Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau might think, the British and French Governments had bound themselves two years ago by secret agreements to support all Japan's claims to succession to German rights in China. It was, therefore, a case of seeing what could be saved from the wreck.

The settlement, as it stands restricts Japan's political rights on Chinese soil to a certain area at Tsingtao. The rest of her rights are merely economic.

MR. WILSON'S PLAN.

It is, I have reason to believe, the President's hope that when the League of Nations comes into effective operation the whole question of such alien settlements on the soil of another sovereign State will be faced in earnest. It need hardly be pointed out that this is not a question which affects China or Japan alone. But to consider for the moment merely the territory of China, it may be pointed out that Great Britain holds Wei Hai Wei on the mainland and Hong Kong on an island, while France holds Kwang Chow Wan on the mainland. I do not know whether it occurred to Mr. Lloyd George or M. Clemenceau that they might have been in a position to exercise a more effective moral suasion over Japan in respect of Tsingtao if they had offered spontaneously on behalf of their respective nations to abandon enclaves on the Chinese mainland which came into their hands under circumstances that invest the ports in question with no sentimental traditions of value and which incidentally are of no high commercial or strategic importance.

Such an act would set the moral prestige of Britain and France on an entirely new level in China. At present the Chinese are convinced, to a degree quite unwarranted by the facts, that America is the one genuinely disinterested nation in the world

IRISH AMERICANS AT PARIS

QUESTION OF STATUS.

Mr. R. M'Neill (Co. U, Canterbury) asked the Home Secretary in mail week, whether certain persons of American nationality had been given passports from Paris to Ireland for the purpose of an unofficial political mission; whether he was aware that the had declared that the object of the mission was to confer with President de Valera for the purpose of securing international recognition of an Irish Republic at the Peace Conference; whether this object was known to the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary when the passports were issued; whether these men were accredited by the American Government, or if not, what were their credentials and whom did they represent; and whether it was the intention of the Prime Minister to receive these American gentlemen on their return to Paris, and if so whether he had considered the effect likely to be produced in Ireland by the encouragement of foreign interference with the internal affairs of another country by his patronage of revolutionary propaganda..

Mr. Shortt (Home Secretary)—This question was put into my hands just as I came into the House, and I regret that I have not yet had time to make the detailed and very close inquiry which would be necessary to answer it.

Mr. R. M'Neill—Will the right hon. gentleman say when any member of the Government who is in a position to deal with an important matter of this sort will be in the House?

Mr. Shortt—It will take about a week to make the necessary inquiries.

Mr. Devlin (I. N. Belfast, Falls)—How long will the Peace Conference last? (Laughter.)

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MAN AND THE MACHINE.

SOME DOUBTFUL ACHIEVEMENTS OF CIVILISATION.

It is not easy to analyse national or world psychology when under the shock of a vast upheaval, says Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., writing in the "Contemporary Review." One is apt to take abnormal circumstances too much into account, whereas their close proximity really puts them out of focus. Not for a generation at the very least will it be possible to examine the full significance of so world-wide a calamity. We cannot foresee the ultimate ramifications of the consequences of a shock which has affected practically all civilised humanity. And the incidents of the war itself must be viewed in the perspective of history before they can assume anything like their true proportions. Both actors and spectators can easily undertake and even overrate the importance of events they have so recently witnessed.

Those who declare that the war in its unparalleled magnitude, apart from conflicting national policies to which its immediate origins can be traced, must have seen the culmination of an evil state into which human society had drifted, do not carry much conviction by their arguments They point to some pet mischief, they have spent their time in denouncing, and explain how a just retribution overtook people who refused to listen to their exhortations. Some of them go very far in particularising the special vice which led to this portentous result, and no doubt in many cases their diagnosis of cause and result is very absurd. But it is by no means an idle speculation to seek outside the purely political and diplomatic sphere symptoms in the contemporary stage of human development which contributed to, or anyhow were not unfavourable to, the occurrence of such an abnormal cataclysm. In covering the ground, however, it would be practically impossible to avoid the field of acute controversy because no one will pause to reflect on general considerations, such as the state of human society, the standard of ethics or the direction of the march of civilisation, while they are taught to look for the causes of the shattering conflict of physical forces merely in concrete incidents, or in specific lines of policy and national ambition.

Let us, therefore, put the war outside the purview of our considerations so far as possible, and attempt to examine whether during the last century any significant process of change has taken place in human affairs, and whether any transformation in the conditions of civilised communities and the objects of human endeavour are definitely noticeable.

The astonishing revolution in the habits and conditions of human society which came about in the nineteenth century has never been adequately emphasised. If a survey be taken of the hundred years it will be found that the advent and rapid advance of machinery gradually revolutionised methods of transit, communication, and production to such an enormous extent that the last century stands out as the period in which the greatest change of any in the whole history of the world was effected in human intercourse and industry. As regards transit, Rameses and William IV. travelled in precisely the same way with horses and a wheeled conveyance, and sent their communications by the same means. From the time ships were first invented in the remotest antiquity for thousands of years down to the last quarter of the eighteenth century they were propelled in the same way by oars and sails. The first steam railway made its appearance about 1825. The electric telegraph came in about 1833, and the first cable was laid in 1850. The telephone service assumed a practical shape in the late 'seventies. Steam navigation began with ships propelled by paddles in 1781, by screw in 1802. The first voyage of a steamship to America was in 1819, to India in 1825. And now the whole civilised world is covered with a network of railroads, trains conveying passengers and goods to the remotest corners of the land, frequently and rapidly. Shorter distances are covered still more frequently and rapidly by motor-cars, motor-buses, tubes, electric trams, and bicycles, so that a man in the course of a few days can cover a mileage which would have appeared to his grandfather nothing short of a miracle. Thousands of ships speed across the ocean hourly from all the ports of the world, and aeroplanes promise a further advance in the direction of still greater rapidity, specially with regard to oversea journeys, though we can already cross the Channel in less than two hours, and reach America in a very few days. Mails are now conveyed by train and motor, so that where a letter took weeks and months to reach its destination it now takes hours and days. The cheapness and rapidity led naturally to a large extension of communication. In 1840 169 million letters were delivered within the United Kingdom. In 1905 over 2,707 million letters, to which must be added over 800 million postcards. Telegrams enable us to communicate with Paris in a few minutes, and with Pekin in a few more minutes, and the convenience of this almost instantaneous method of communication is increasingly appreciated. While in 1871 about nine million telegrams were despatched, in 1905 over 89 million such messages were sent, and, of course, in the last ten years, all these figures have been exceeded. But the written message did not satisfy us; we wanted to speak to one another, however far separated we might be, and telephones now help us to keep in touch with our business and social acquaintances whenever we feel inclined to talk to them, without rising from our chairs. So much for transit and communication.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

In industry a similar transformation was taking place, aided by the increased facilities for conveyance and distribution. In agriculture the operations of reaping, threshing, and ploughing have gradually been usurped by machines. The steam thresher appeared in 1803, the reaping machine in 1812, to which a self-binding apparatus was added in 1879. Steam ploughs came in towards the latter part of the century, and numberless other agricultural mechanical contrivances such as chaff-cutters, hay-makers, etc., began to be adopted. Spinning and weaving were still more profoundly affected by the inventions of Hargreaves and Arkwright at the end of the eighteenth century, which gradually came to be adopted, until one man turning a crank or lifting a lever was able to do the work of a dozen men or more. Machines were invented for knitting and sewing, and gradually every conceivable article from a pin to a packing case was turned out by a mechanical process. The steam saw sliced planks off the tree trunk more easily than a man could saw a half-inch board; steam lathes turned chair and table legs with incredible rapidity; steam cranes and numberless other machines speeded up the labour of building; ships by means of continually improved processes could be built far more rapidly; and marvellous triumphs of engineering made various colossal works of construction as easy as the building of a cottage.

Printing, the invention of which can always be pointed to as one of the greatest landmarks of human progress, developed under the influence of machinery at an inconceivable pace. The country became flooded with newspapers and cheap literature. A newspaper with a circulation of a million can be turned out in the course of one night, and you may watch a vast roll of paper converted into a bound book while you wait, like the pig that is transformed into sausages, or the moving platform which emerges after a few hours bearing a finished motor-car. Good literature may have been brought into the poorest home, but the ill effects of the propagation of bad literature and low ideas outweighs the good effects of cheap printing, and it would not be too much to say that the prostitution of the art of printing is one of the most serious evils of modern life. The effort of writing has been more recently superseded by typewriters. Your author lounging in his armchair can communicate his great ideas to a dictaphone, and see the typed pages of his composition a few moments afterwards, avoiding all the wearing trouble of writing, re-writing and re-writing to which his predecessor was subjected.

The arts, too, have been caught up in the wheels. Music, painting, and the drama can be produced by machinery. For one person who hears a singer or an orchestra, thousands hear a gramophone. For one person who plays the piano, hundreds play the pianola. For one person who sees a play acted, ten thousand visit the cinema. Photography has brought portraiture within the range of the poorest. Colour printing reproduces in the cheapest form the rarest classical masterpieces. These have become helpful arts in themselves, and have not degraded their parent art in the same way as the gramophone and the cinema.

But the field in which the most striking achievements of mechanical genius have been manifested is undoubtedly the manufacture and perfecting of engines of war. The concentration of mechanical enterprise on engines of destruction began long before the war broke out; and now guns, shells, rifles, bombs, mines, gases and tanks have reached an unheard-of standard of excellence which appeals to our national pride, and calls forth a chorus of admiration at the latest attainments of our mechanical genius.

EFFECT ON SOCIETY.

As to the social consequences of these extraordinary changes which have been briefly summarised here, they cannot be said to have reached anything approaching their limit. Rapidity of transit and communication has made the world very much smaller. Journeys can be undertaken which only a few years ago were out of the question. The more remote and unexplored parts of the earth can be reached without difficulty. But so far as international intercourse is concerned, nothing like full advantage of the new facilities has been taken. Financiers, perhaps, more than any other class of person, have profited by the closer contact which they now enjoy with one another all the world over. Commerce has benefited and easier imperial expansion in the political field has roused national ambitions and given a new cause for international jealousy and conflict, with very doubtful benefit to the new regions which have been brought within the reach of so-called advanced civilisation. But true internationalism, that is to say, the growing consciousness of human solidarity which disregards the superficial obstacle of national frontiers, has hardly dawned, although this might have been materially assisted by the new close proximity into which peoples who had hitherto been foreigners to one another might have been brought. The wrong agencies have been the first to take advantage of the new order.

The advent of machinery into agriculture and the growth of the factory caused at once an industrial revolution. No books describe the far-reaching dislocation brought about by this change better than the "Village Labourer" and "The Town Labourer," by Mr. and Mrs. Hammond. "The men and women of Lancashire and Yorkshire," they say, "felt of this power that it was inhuman, that it disregarded all their instincts and sensibilities, that it brought into their lives an inexorable force, destroying and scattering their customs, their traditions, their freedom, their ties of family and home, their dignity and character as men and women." And again: "To all the evils from which the domestic worker had suffered the Industrial Revolution added discipline, and the discipline of power driven by a competition that seemed as inhuman as the machines that thundered in factory and shed." The outbreaks caused by the new power, however, subsided, and a new system took the place of the old, bringing in its wake new social evils, and deepening the chasm between classes and between rich and poor. The conditions in the health and the well-being of the worker were by no means improved. Nor did more easily made fortunes help the general welfare of the community or improve the prospects of the worker. The new and powerful ally which had come to the aid of the capitalist and the landlord ultimately drove the worker into more submissive acquiescence in his despair at the strength of the giant forces by which he was dominated, and seemed to make the prospect of anything like an equitable social system more remote. Education, it is true, progressed, but whether the avalanche of newspapers and cheap books has materially added either to the intellectual or moral improvement of the people's minds is very questionable.

LURE OF MACHINERY.

It would, perhaps, be unfair to declare that the age of machinery has by no means added to the sum total of human happiness, because it would be difficult to say what period or what changes or advances ever had. No doubt our ancestors, clad in skins and sheltered in caves, were as happy as, if not happier than, we are. But it may well be asked whether machinery has added to the sum total of permanent human achievement. And that question can be answered with a decided negative, except possibly in the field of science. Yet science it is to which we owe the whole change. The machine, it may be said, is an achievement in itself. But where is it going to lead us? We are proud to have subjected the tremendous forces of steam and electricity to our service. Machines are good servants but cruel masters. It turns out that they have got the upper hand, and gradually and surely we are becoming enslaved. We may not be conscious of it. But our ambition is to make further labour-saving, trouble-saving, time-saving machines. Machines beget further machines—wheels, wheels, wheels! They lure us on. It would almost seem as if they appealed to some primitive instinct—the mechanical instinct which appears in most children from the time they begin to spin a reel on a pencil. Do we spend more profitably the efforts we save? Do we use the time we gain for greater endeavours? By reduced effort and increased comfort do we achieve more? It is to be feared not. The strange fascination holds us. The precise functioning of a well-oiled machine pleases us. To watch a vast machine lifting its steel arms and performing with unfailing accuracy the most delicate work, gives us a sense of power, a sense of mastery over matter, and satisfies our ever-increasing craving for efficiency, punctuality, rigid discipline, and prompt results. Our best inventive genius, our astutest brains, and our greatest abilities are devoted to devising and perfecting and improving machinery. Mechanics and engineering offer the richest prospects to our enterprising youth. It is not only a question of working machines, but of manufacturing machines and of constructing machines to make machines.

A still speedier turn-out, a still faster journey may yet be attained. There seems to be no limit to what machinery may do for us. The mania for speed is ever on the increase. Our fathers may have been content with going six miles an hour; we are not satisfied with going sixty. Yet, nerve-shattered and racketed, somehow we get through no more. Most of us have no time for leisure, no time for reflection, no desire for quiet days. We must hustle and bustle in breathless haste, whirled from one spot to another, while a large portion of our population are condemned to become, in their specialised mechanical employment, as much part of machines as the wheels, the cranks, and the pistons themselves.

DOMINANCE OF THE MACHINE.

Now it is impossible to suppose that this terrific transformation in the work, the habits and the conditions of life in man, has not wrought a great change in his character, in his mind, his heart, his soul. Superhuman in its accomplishments, the machine remains as inhuman in its nature as the cold steel of which it is composed. Man in his devotion to it assimilates some of its characteristics. Just as every trade and profession leaves its particular stamp on a man's character, so the machine to which he gives so much of his service casts his yielding human nature into its hard iron-bound mould. The machine moves, it does its work, it even has—as all who attend to it know well—its moods. Superficially, it appears to be almost human, but really it is inanimate, soulless, rigid. And so, with its inexorable power, it not only enslaves us in its service, and tempts us to increase further its range and influence, but it gradually transforms the very nature of the people whom it has enthralled.

A psychological change becomes inevitable; and the character of that change is curious. The dominance of the machine does not constitute an evil moral force which must be combated: it does not resemble the spread of false doctrine or pernicious ideas, for these must originate in human agencies. It is the sterilising, alluring spell of a soulless companion, an Undine, cold and insusceptible itself, yet exercising charm and attraction, and drawing within its dominion slaves who in their admiration and devotion readily fall victims to its increasing power. And all the while because we have created it we are under the delusion that we control it. Little by little we have become impregnated by its peculiar influence. Efficiency, precision, and speed become our idols. Utilitarianism, commercialism, materialism reign supreme. Our values have altered, our souls have hardened. The power of action signifies more to us than the power of thought. Material well-being is the primary object of our political and social schemes. Religion is not scoffed at, but ignored. Moral considerations are subsidiary, if they are taken into account at all. The quantitative test is more needed than the qualitative. Artistic perception counts for very little unless it is accompanied by practical dexterity. All our ideas have become commercialised. For imagination unless turned to mechanical invention there is very little use. We borrow our standards from our smooth, shining, punctual, accurate, efficient machines, and the more closely men and women can be made to resemble them the better. Emotion and sentiment waste time and weaken the human machine. They can only be provided by way of relaxation in the intervals of our mechanical efforts in the cheap and blatant mechanical form of cinema, or sevenpenny novelette. Originality or even individuality must be suppressed. It is fatal to the smooth working of any engine, and our schools are devised to attempt to exterminate the first buds of this inconvenient tendency. The soul of youth is steeled and hardened, the gentler susceptibilities are discouraged. The whole outlook on life is changed, the kaleidoscopic view prevents depth of feeling; the actual, the practical, the immediate blot out the more elusive and remote and ideal objects of living. Breathless activity gives the illusion of constant accomplishment; the easy moulding of all matter without strain or effort gives a sense of power. In the age of stone, and in the age of iron, man's ingenuity increased, and his capacities became more highly developed. In the age of machinery he has created a force which has usurped many of his functions, and is subordinating him to the position of a servant, a menial, a slave.

Compare an old *repoussé* silver cup with a modern stamped silver cup,—the art of the hand and the mind with the art of the mindless machine. It may be taken as a symbol of the change not only in the work but in the character of man. In the one you will see the mark of the tool—the personal touch—you will trace the gradual moulding of the design, the line emphasised here, more delicate there, full of character, rough perhaps, but sensitive, eloquent of skill and beauty. In the other you will find complete accuracy, absolute balance, faultless detail, with a rigid, lifeless, flat correctness that renders it dull, meaningless, and charmless. The latter can be repeated numberless times, and spread broadcast, while the former is unique and individual—the special work of an artist. Cannot we have both? Yes, we can. But the prolific output of the machines gradually ousts the laborious art of the handicraftsman. He becomes reluctant to compete, and people gradually fail to recognise the merit of his work over that which is so easily brought within their reach, and which soon satisfies their blunted artistic sense. So the machine wins all along the line, and gains general approval.

NOT PROGRESS AT ALL.

The dominion of the machine is a present fact, and in the future is likely to be carried still further. Without our machines we could not exist; to curtail their uses would be impossible. Even the attempt to rescue here and there handicrafts from destruction are pathetic and futile. But in our blindness do not let us pretend that we are quite unaffected ourselves. Even those whose lives are not devoted to the service of engines cannot avoid coming into constant contact with them, and benefiting by their productions. It would be ridiculous to suggest that many results are not beneficial. But do not let us run away with the idea that we are participating in a great progressive stride. It is not progress at all. It is only change—change fraught with new and still incomprehensible dangers.

However, we need have no fear that ultimately human nature being the stronger force will not triumph over and duly control its inanimate and powerful helpmeet. But in the transition stage the sudden progress by leaps and bounds of this new organism has far outstripped our power to adapt ourselves to the new form of life: and unless we face the danger that we are running, and fully realise the deterioration which, psychologically more than materially, is taking place in the national character here and elsewhere, we shall have to pass through a period of serious moral decline, out of which it will require a profound spiritual revival to lift us.

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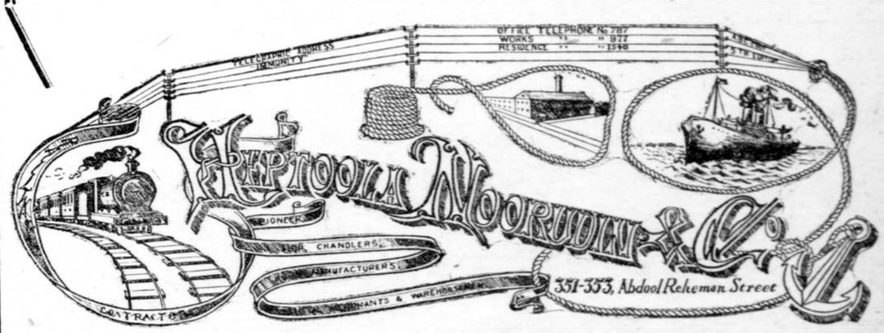

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BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

G.C.S.I. FOR GENERAL MONRO.

MR. G. CARMICHAEL KNIGHTED.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 2.

G.C.S.I.

General Sir Charles Monro, Commander-in-Chief in India. H. H. Maharao Raja of Bundi (Rajputana).

K.C.S.I.

Mr. G. Carmicheal, C.S., Member of Council, Bombay. Dr. M. E. Sadler, lately President, Calcutta University Commission.

C.S.I.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S., Chief Secretary, Bombay. Lieut.-Col. T. W. Douglas, Chief Commissioner, Andamans. Col. C. Mactaggart, I.M.S., Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals (U. P.). Mr. J. P. Thompson, C.S., Chief Secretary, Punjab. Mr. R. Meredith, Chief Engineer, Telegraphs. Mr. H. L. Stevenson, C.S., Bengal. Mr. M. N. Mehta, Minister, Baroda State.

C.S.I. (WAR SERVICE.)

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K.C.I.E.

Mr. C. E. Low, C.S., Member, Indian Industrial Commission. Maharaj Kunwar Bhopal Singh of Udaipur (Rajputana). Nawab Mir Shang Shah, Kalat State (Baluchistan).

HONORARY K.C.I.E.

Sheikh Isa Bin Ali, Chief of Bahrein (Persian Gulf).

C.I.E.

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HONORARY C.I.E.

Sheikh Abdulla Bin Jasim, Ruler of Qatar (Persian Gulf).

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The Hon. Lady Mary Monro. Lady O'Dwyer

C.B.E.

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There are 90 recipients of the O.B.E. and 174 of the M.B.E. Eleven gentlemen are given the I.S.O.

KAISER-I-HIND (GOLD MEDAL.)

Rev. G. Pittendrigh, Madras. Mrs. Ida Monahan, Bengal. Lieut.-Col. R. H. Castor, I.M.S., Moulmein (Burma). Mr. M. S. Advani, District Judge, Broach, Bombay. Dr. C. C. Cales, Lahore (Punjab). Dr. N. G. Roberts, Civil Surgeon, Shillong (Assam). Mr. H. M. Ball, Gwalior State. Mr. S. D. A. D. Fears, Chief Engineer, Madras. Khan Bahadur D. C. Pestonji, Mhow (C. I.). Mr. J. S. Heyland, Head Master, Hoshangabad (C. P.).

There are 19 recipients of the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal.

MAHARAJA (HEREDITARY.)

Maharaja of Chhatarpur (C. I.).

NAWAB (HEREDITARY.)

Nawab Said Khan of Chitrai, Bulandshahr (U. P.).

NAWAB (PERSONAL.)

Khan Bahadur Maula Baksh, late Attaché, Foreign and Political Department (Government of India).

RAJA BAHADUR (PERSONAL.)

Raja Brij Narayan of Padruana, Gorakhpur (U. P.). Raja Kirtyanand Singh of Banaili (Bihar and Orissa).

RAJA (HEREDITARY.)

Raja of Kanika (Bihar and Orissa).

MAHARAJA.

The Viceroy confers upon His Highness the Maharaja Vishwanath Singh, Bahadur Maharaja of Chhatarpur, Central India, the title of Maharaja as hereditary distinction.

NAWAB.

The Viceroy confers upon Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhitari, Bulandshahar District, the title of Nawab as a heredi tary distinction.

The Viceroy confers upon Khan Bahadur Maula Baksh late Attache, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

RAI BAHADUR.

The Viceroy confers the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Raja Brij Narayan Rai of Padrauna, Gorakhpur United Provinces, Raja Kirtynand Singh of Banaili, Bihar and Orissa.

RAJA.

The Viceroy confers upon Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo of Kanika, Bihar and Orissa, the title of Raja as a hereditary distinction.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA.

The Viceroy confers the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction upon Pandit Baikunta Nath Tarkabhusan, Agartala, Hill Tipperah; Pandit Shahshibhushan Smritiratna, president, Eastern Bengal Sadaswat Samaj, Bengal.

SHAMSUL-UL-AMA.

The Viceroy confers the title of Shamsul-ulama as a personal distinction upon Maulvi Hidayet Husain, professor Presidency College, Calcutta; Bengal. Maulvi Abul Fazal Muhammad Hafizulla, head Mulvi, Dacca Madrassa; Bengal.

DIWAN BAHADUR.

The Viceroy confers a title of Diwan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Saravana Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal, Assistant Commissioner of Police; Madras city. Venkatrav Dattatraya Vennemadi of Karwar, Bombay Presidency; Seth Than Mal, Banker, Residency Bazars; Hyderabad Deccan. Gopalswami Krishnamachari, Secretary Legal Advised to Nizam's Government; Hyderabad, Deccan.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

The Viceroy confers the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Mehtab Singh, public prosecutor, Lahore Punjab; Delip Singh, Minister, Jind State, Punjab.

KHAN BAHADUR.

The Viceroy confers the title of Khan Bahadur as personal distinction upon Nabi Baksh Muhammad Husain, Indian Assistant to Commissioner, Sind. Nasarwanji Rustomji Vachha, Superintendent Central Prison, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency. Ali Jaffer Abdurrahim, head interpreter of Arabic Branch of Residency Office, Aden. Mazaharul Anwar Chaudhury of Hooghly Bengal. Muhammad Ershad Ali Khan Chaudhuri, Zamindar, Nator, Bengai. Muhiuddin Haidar Alias Manhe Mian, Honorary Munsiff Sheikhupur, Budaun District, United Provinces. Muhammad Abu Bakr Khan of Dadon, Aligarh District, United Provinces. Amjad Ali Vakil and Zamindar Hardoi, United Provinces. Malik Sher Muhammad Khan of Kot Hakim Khan, Shahpur District, Punjab. Chaudhri Muhammad Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, Sardar Jamal Khan Leghari, Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab. Pensioned Risaldar Major Fazl Dad Khan of Lyallpur, Punjab. Abdul Kadir Barrister-at-Law, Government Pleader, Lyallpur, Punjab. Chaudhuri Sultan Ahmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab. Saiyid Aulad Haidar Bilgrami, Zamindar, Shahabad District, (Bihar and Orissa). Saiyid Shah Ahmad Husain, Zamindar, Patna District. (Bihar and Orissa). Vijayan Meerapillay Abdul Rahman, Honorary Magistrate, Burma Muhammad Abdulla Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assam Abdul Hamid Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. Fakir Abul Hassan, Honorary Magistrate, Bannu, North-West Frontier Province, Juma Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan. Lawang Khan Yasinzai, Baluchistan. Ahmed Shah, Deputy Inspector of Transport Registration Department, Quetta, Baluchistan. Ghulam Muhammad Sarwar, second first-class Magistrate Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Nabi Ahmed, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Delhi. Mulla Saleh Bin Muhammad, Secretary to Shaikh of Kuwait, Persian Gulf. Asmatullah Khan, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Provincial Service, Survey of India. Jamsetjee Eduljee Batliwala, Assistant Auditor, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Madras.

RAI BAHADUR.

The Viceroy confers the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Kunja Bihari Gupta, Subordinate Judge (retired), Bengal. Bhagabati Charan Kundu, Subordinate Judge, Bengal. Jogendra Nath Mitra, Civil Surgeon, Mymensingh, Bengal. Shailendra Nath Banarji, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal. Saroda Charn Ghose, Government Pleader, Mymensingh, Bengal. Ashutosh Basu, Pleader, Howrah, Bengal. Radha Kanta Aich, Pleader, Noakhali, Bengal. Sita Prasad Bajpai, Sessions Judge, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Shiam Sunder Lal, Chairman, Municipal Board, Bareilly. Gajendra Singh of Narauli, Moradabad District, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Suraj Kumar Mukharji, Assistant Surgeon, Colvin Hospital, Allahabad. Kunwar Sen, Sessions Judge, Shahjahanpur. Man Singh of Lakhnau, Alitjarh District, United Provinces. Natha Singh, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab. Mian Mulchand, Zaildar of Janauri, Hoshiarpur, Punjab. Hira Lal, Private Medical Practitioner, Lahore. Dayanidhi Das, Deputy Collector, Bihar and Orissa. Chandradhari Singh, Zamindar of Dharbara, Patna District, Bihar and Orissa. Surjya Prashad, Government Pleader, Bhagalpur, Bihar and Orissa. Bishun Svarup, Executive Engineer, Bihar and Orissa. Doctor Kali Prasanna Lahiri, Civil Surgeon (retired), Bihar and Orissa. Subadar Major Dhanbir Gurung, Putao Battalion, Burma Military Police. Govind Rao Mandloi, Honorary Magistrate, Khandwa, Nimar District, Central Provinces. Mahendra Kumar Gupta, Registrar, Assam Secretariat. Lala Bhag Mal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan. Mohan Lal, Sub-Assistant Surgeon (retired), Baluchistan. S. Venkata Reddy, Assistant Auditor, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways, Secunderabad. Tikkam Chand, Ajmer. Bodh Raj Sawhney, Chief Judge, Jammu. Ram Pershad Tewari, Sub-Engineer Military Works Services. Ambica Charan Maitra, Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Bengal. Girindra Nath Mukharji, Mathematical Instrument Office, Survey of India, Calcutta. Nand Mal, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Jymeti Prakash Ganguli, Assistant Secretary, Indian Munitions Board.

RAO BAHADUR.

The Viceroy confers the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon M. R. Ry. Karattoluvu Ramaswami Ayyar, Avargal, High Court Vakil, Madura, Madras Presidency. M. R. Ry. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Shadagopa Ayyangar, Avargal, Deputy Collector, Madras Presidency. M. R. Ry. Chimalavagupalle Venkataranga Reddi Garu, non-official President, Taluk Board, Kurnool, Madras Presidency. Mr. R. V. Gadgil, Chairman, East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Jalgaon, Bombay Presidency. Siddhanath Dhonddev Garud of Dhulia, West Khandesh, Bombay Presidency. Yashawant Ballappa Borkar, Deputy Collector, Kanara, Bombay Presidency. Ghanshiam Singh, Zamindar, Muzaffarnagar District, United Provinces. Jadunath Singh Baghel, Benares State. Sitaram Ramchandra Pandit, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chhindwara, Central Provinces. Anand Rao Vinayak Kaptan, Honorary Magistrate, Nagpur. Waman Vithal Kane, Civil Surgeon, Nimar, Central Provinces. Thakur Kok Singh, Adjutant-General, Gwalior Army, Gwalior State. V. R. Kalyanasundaram, Deputy Examiner's Office of Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta, Bengal.

SARDAR SAHIB.

The Viceroy confers the title of Sardar Sahib as a personal distinction upon Kesar Singh, Pleader, Jullundur City, Punjab. Chatar Singh Zaildar of Budhlada, Hissar District Punjab. Bir Singh of Ghungrana, Ludhiana District, Punjab. Dalip Singh, Lambardar of Chak No. 118 Jaranwala, Lyallpur District, Punjab. Assistant Surgeon Amrik Singh, Ripon Hospital, Simla, Punjab. Kishen Singh, City Inspector of Police, Ajmer. Natha Singh Tehsildar, Rampur (Rajauri), Kashmir State.

KHAN SAHIB.

The Viceroy confers the title of Khan Saheb as a personal distinction upon Muhammad Zindah Sahib Mohajir, Tahsildar, Trichinopoly District, Madras Presidency. Shaikh Hussain Sahib, Tahsildar, Godavari District, Madras Presidency. Badoobhai Zhebbhai, Inspector of Police, Kaira, Bom. Presidency. Ismailsaheb Madarsaheb Bedrekar of Bijapur, Bombay Presidency. Syed Hamood Hassan, Supervisor, Government Schools, Aden. Ali Ibrahim Lookmanjee, Interpreter, Residency Office Aden. Haji Hazrat Khan of Sholapur, Bombay Presidency. Abdul Kadir, Risaldar, Kathiawar Agency Mounted Police. Nur Nabi Ghulam Nabi, Deputy Collector, Sind. Kharshedji Hormusji Mistri, Sub-Engineer (retired), Bombay. Kazi Imdadul Huq, Headmaster, Calcutta Training School, Bengal. Azizullah Khan of Sahawar, Etah District, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Sayyid Abu Muhammad, Deputy Collector, United Provinces. Saiyed Ali Husain, Deputy Collector, Azamgarh, United Provinces. Siraj-ul-Haq Tahsildar, Bansi Basti District, United Provinces. Wilayat Khan, Circle Inspector of Police (retired), United Provinces. Mohamed Taki, Honorary Magistrate, Isauli, Sultanpur District, United Provinces. Aminuddin Haidar of Sheikhpur, Budaun District, United Provinces. Shah Nawaz Khan, Manager, Kot Fateh Khan Estate, Punjab. Rahim Bakhsh, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Punjab. Sayyid Hasan, Inspector of Police, Punjab. Alam Shah, Zaildar Bhalwal, Shahpur District, Punjab. Makhdum Ghulam Kasim Daira Din, Panah, Muzaffargarh District, Punjab. Alam Khan of Kala Afghanan, Gurdaspur District, Punjab. Muhammad Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Piro Shah, Gujarat District, Punjab. Khan Yakub Ali Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Rohtak District, Punjab. Khan Shahbaz Khan of Kasur, Lahore District, Punjab. Inayat Karim of Machhil, Gaya District (Bihar and Orissa). Saiyid Sikandar Ali, Sub Registrar, Sylhet, Assam. Abdul Kadir, Assistant Surgeon, North-West Frontier Province. Jemadar Saleh Muhammad Shah, Qureshi, North-West Frontier Province. Abdur Rahim Khan, Inspector of Police, North-West Frontier Province. Rissaldar Idu Khan Reki Sarhad, Levy Corps, Baluchistan. Byramshaw Kerbadji Illava, Excise Contractor, Central India. Sorabji Cawasji Dotiwala. Dewan of Alirajpur State, Central India. Mahomed Hayat, late Head Clerk, Jaipur Residency, Rajputana. Azidur Rahman, Deputy Collector, Bharatpur State, Rajputana. hamed Sharif Bin Haji, Merchant, Bahrain, Persian Gulf. Abdul Latif Ibn Abdul Jalil, Director of Customs, Kuwait, Persian Gulf. Haji Saiyed Agha Muin-ut-Tojjar, Residency Agent Behbeham. Aga Ibrahim Gilehdari, merchant, Bandar Abbas, Persian Gulf. Sheikh Painda Khan, Transport Contractor, Seistan. Kain Farzand Ali, head clerk, Ferozepore Arsenal. Jamaluddin Ahmad, head clerk, Assistant Director of Farms Office, 8th Lucknow Division. Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bhatti, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, India Medical Department, Bengal Establishment. Yusafali Jeewanji Lookmanji, Contdactor, Military Works Services, Karachi. Ardeshir Ruttonji, Mehta, Storekeeper, Supply and Transport Corps. Abdul Hakim Moulvi, 17th Cavalry. Hormusji Pestonji, Member, Agra Cantonment Committee, Agra. Nawab Khan, Risaldar 50th Camel Corps. Fagir Hussein, I.D.S.M., Indian Postal Department. Kaikhushru Sorabji Surti, Indian Postal Department. Ardeshir Ruttonji Mehta, Hospital Storekeeper, Indian Medical Department. Hormasji P. Talati, clerk 7th Gurkha Rifles, Dehra Dun, United Provinces. Barkat Ali, Secretariat, Assistant Railway Department, Government of India. Ellahi Bux, Head Clerk Loco and Carriage Department, Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway. Pheroshaw Pallonjee, Motor Mail Contractor, Mysore. Salam-ul-Haqq, Superintendent of Post Offices, West Berar Division. Wazir Khan, Sub-Inspector, Post and Telegraph Department. Mr. Jehangirji Gustaspji Mody, Adis Ababa, Abyssinia.

RAI SAHEB.

The Viceroy confers the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon Migatala Hampayya Garu, Merchant, Guntakal, Madras Presidency. Paidighantam Sitaramaswami Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Parlakimedi Madras Presidency. Bijay Bihari Mukharpi, Deputy Collector, Bengal. Purna Chandra Biswas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bengal. Iswar Chandra Das Gupta, Honorary Secretary, Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Chittagong, Bengal. Natabar Datta, President, Panchayat Mankar, Burdwan District, Bengal. Bhabadeb Bhattacharji, Headmaster, Annoda Charan High School, Brahmanbaria, Tippera, Bengal. Surendra Nath De, Chemical Assistant to Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal. Reverend Kali Prasanna Mukarji, London Missionary Society High School, Khagra, Berhampore, Bengal. Ram Deo Chokhani, broker, Calcutta, Bengal. Tej Chandra Basu, Treasurer, Small Cause Court, Calcutta, Bengal. Basant Lall, Government Pleader, Bijnor, United Provinces. Ram Charan Dube, Honorary Magistrate, United Provinces. Pandit Raj Narayan Misr, Secretary- District Board, Allahabad, United Provinces. Bishnath Prasad, Deputy Collector, Benares, United Provinces. Din Dayal Sahu of Deogaon, Azamgarh District, United Provinces. Pandir Bhola Dat, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Pauli Dispensary, Garhwal District, United Provinces. Pandit Champa Lal, Jailor, District Jail, Rae Bareili, United Provinces. Lala Saindas, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, Punjab. Lala Ramji Das, Civil Surgeon, Gujrat, Punjab. Shco Narayan, Camp Jail, Dhariwal, Punjab. Lal Chand, Tahsildar, Punjab. Ganga Ram Wadhwa, extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Punjab. Atmaram, Sub-Registrar, Nakodar, Jullundur District, Punjab. Gobind Tam Sethi, Rawalpindi, Punjab. Jai Lal of the Firm of Ram Narayan Jailal of Bhiwani, Hissar District, Punjab. Atma Ram, Honorary Magistrate, Multan Punjab. Mangat Rai, Honorary Magistrate, Ludhiana, Punjab. Rup Lal, Contractor, Lahore, Punjab. Maharaj Kishen Kapur, I.M.S., Punjab. Lachhmi Narayan, Honorary Magistrate, Beri, Rohtak District, Punjab. Seth Sundar Mull Mica, Merchant, Giridih, Bihar and Orissa. Babu Bepin Behari De, Vice-Chairman, Municipality, Balasore, Bihar and Orissa. Nalini Mohan Das Gupta, Superintendent, Office of Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa. Rajprakash Narayen of Sonaru, Patna District, Behar and Orissa. Awadh Behari Sinha, Manager, Banaili Estate, Bhagalpur, Bihar and Orissa. Ropi Lal, Inspector of Police, Bihar and Orissa, Kali Kumar Ray, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Bihar and Orissa. Maheshwara Prasad, Sarishtadar, District Judge's Court, Saran, Bihar and Orissa. Daulat Ram, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Burma. Jiwanlal, Honorary Magistrate, Seoni, Central Provinces Ghasiram Ramlal Gadarwada, Narisinghpur District, Central Provinces. Kampta Prasad Tikariha, Superintendent, Iosmal School, Khandwa, Nimar District, Central Provinces. Chandra Bhushanlal, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces. Srijut Mahidhar Bhuyan, Mauzadar, Darrang, Assam. Srijut Sita Nath Barbara, Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Nagi Hills, Assam. Hukam Chand, Tahsildar, North-West Frontier Province. Ramdyal Ghasiram, Banker, Hyderabad-Deccan. Dr. J. D. Pathak, Deputy Health Officer, Secunderabad. Ram Narain, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Lansdowne Hospital, Udaipur, Mewar State, Rajputana. Madan Lal, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Jodhpur State, Rajputana. Kanwar Moti Lal, Managing Director, Edward Mills, Beawar, Rajputana. Anant Ram, Quartermaster-General, Kashmir State Forces. Devi Chand, Accountant, Kashmir Residency Offi-

(Continued on page 8.)

FOOD PRICES IN BOMBAY.

CONTROLLER'S RATES.

The Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, notifies that the following are the maximum rates fixed for Bombay City for the grain mentioned below for the week begining 4th June, 1919.

RICE

	Wholesale per bag, of 168 lbs Ex Godown	Ex Dock CIF terms	Retail per pialee.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice			
Cargo (16 parts.)	11 2 0	10 10 0	0 6 6
Big Mill Special	11 12 0	11 4 0	0 6 9
Nakranji ..	11 12 0	11 4 0	0 6 9
Larun ..	11 12 0	11 4 0	0 6 9
Small Mill ...	12 2 0	11 10 0	0 7 0
S. Q.	12 6 0	11 14 0	0 7 3
Europe No. 2 .	12 15 0	12 7 0	0 7 6
Europe No. 1.	13 5 0	12 13 0	0 7 9
Chanduba (Old Crop) ..	13 10 0	13 2 0	0 8 0
Mill Sughaudi	13 13 0	13 5 0	0 8 0
Long Boiled ...	13 0 0	14 8 0	0 8 9
Milched Boiled	14 8 0	14 0 0	0 8 0
Broken Rice.			
A 1	12 0 0	11 8 0	
A 2	10 12 0	10 4 0	
A 3	9 2 0	8 10 0	
B 1	11 2 0	10 10 0	
B 2	10 0 0	9 8 0	
B 3	8 10 0	8 2 0	
C 3	8 2 0	7 10 0	
Bengal Rice.			
Gross Table No. 1 ..	20 9 0	....	0 11 6
Nagra No. 1.	20 3 0	....	0 11 3
Ballon No. 1.	20 10 0	....	0 11 6
Kazla ..	18 7 0	....	0 10 6
Raree No. 1	19 15 0	....	0 11 3
Raree uncleaned	19 2 0	....	0 10 9
Boiled Patna	18 13 0	....	0 10 9
Pegu white	17 9 0	....	0 10 9

WHEAT.

		Rs a. p.
Australian Wheat.	64 11 0	0 7 6
Choice White Karachi	74 0 0	0 9 3
Choice Glossy Sarbhati	76 8 0	0 9 6

GRAM.

Punjab (Mixed)	61 0 0	per candy of 27 mds or 6¾ cwt 0 7 6

JUWARI.

Central India	72 0 0	0 9 0

BAJRI

1st Grade	84 0 0	0 10 6
2nd Grade	82 0 0	0 10 3
3rd Grade	80 0 0	0 10 0

2. Under the terms of clause (c) of the agreement made with shippers at the time of issuing licenses it is hereby notified that shippers should sell rice in Bombay only on the order of the Director of Civil Supplies.

BURMA RICE SUPPLY.

NEW IMPORT SYSTEM COMES INTO FORCE.

A Press note, dated 3rd June 1919, issued by the Government of Bombay Revenue Department (Civil Supplies Branch) says:—

1. Rice steamers have continued to come in very rapidly, and during the month of May approximately 159,000 tons were imported into Bombay. It is expected that a further 80,000 tons will arrive in Bombay by June 10th, and 30—40,000 tons more before the end of the month. In this way, the short allotments during the first three months of the year will have been made up.

2. Although the supply of waggons has considerably improved, except in the case of the S. M. Country, it has not been possible to clear the rice or despatch it as fast as it has arrived. There are large amounts in the docks awaiting clearance, or in the godowns awaiting despatch.

3. It is advisable that districts and states shall take up as much rice as soon as possible, the main problem being to clear the docks so as to allow more steamers to come in.

4. Although supplies have been plentiful during May, there are still many inland areas, where larger stocks are needed, and it will be to the interest of District authorities to take up as much as possible now in view of a possible shortage in the future.

5. As the sea routes are largely closed during the monsoon, it will not be possible to increase the rate of despatch, and local authorities have already been informed that prices must be largely based on ex-godown rates.

6. A new system is now coming into force, by which the import of rice from Burmah, and its despatch from Bombay will be entrusted to seven large firms. This does away with the system of muchadams, who will, however, continue to despatch a certain amount of rice, which will continue to come in under the old system until about the middle of June. Particulars of the new scheme are issuing.

7. The following are the figures of rice actually handed over in Bombay during May.

	Bags.	Tons.
Ahmedabad	30,021	2,296
Kaira (Cambay)	55,211	4,212
Panch Mahals	38,400	2,855
Broach	61,785	4,926
Surat	66,786	5,013
Kathiawar etc.,	206,376	15,577
Cutch	28,782	2,147
Mahi Kantha	4,574	346
East Khandesh	17,815	1,330
West Khandesh	39,144	2,924
Nasik	48,555	3,666
Ahmednagar	34,600	2,732
Poona	72,403	5,455
Satara	28,483	2,097
Sholapur	26,532	2,033
Bijapur	34,289	2,550
Belgaum	36,740	2,746
Dharwar	29,816	2,123
Kolhapur	30,914	2,378
S. M. States	31,356	2,437
Bombay City	227,663	16,724
Thana	194,702	15,217
Kolaba	87,800	6,644
Janjira including Jaffrabad	8,962	717
Ratnagiri	258,993	19,439
Kanara	41,682	3,100
Savantwadi	14,621	1,002
Goa	50,223	3,657
Daman and Div	9,118	684
Sind	26,425	1,943
Baroda	50,292	3,830
Overseas	66,724	5,119
Famine Relief Fund	90,029	6,739
Total	20,49,906	154,667

8. As regards the rice supply in Bombay City, very numerous applications are being received for the supply of Mandla rice. This is now only available in very small quantities, and there is not nearly enough to supply the large numbers of middle-class people, who are asking for it. They are advised to take Sughandi rice, which is the next best quality.

There are still indications, that the supply of rice in Bombay City is short, and with a view to meet this, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons have been asked ot greatly increase the rate of distribution from their godowns.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong per s.s. Fultala via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Speeches on "Swadeshi" by the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mahatma Gandhi presiding, Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, 7.30 p.m

THURSDAY, June 5.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee 3-30 p.m., (B. T.).

SUNDAY, June 8.

English Mail steamer, Gracchus due at midnight.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The Mail Steamer Gracchus with the outward Mails of the 8th and 15th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at midnight on Sunday next.

A LECTURE ON "SWADESHI."

A public meeting will be held to-day, to start the "Hindi Vastu Prasan K. Mandal," at 7-30 p.m. in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, when the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramawami Iyer will speak on "The Need of Swadeshi To-day." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will also speak. Mahatma M. K. Gandhi will preside. The meeting is specially intended for students.

A FATAL MEAL.

DEATH OF FIVE MAHARS.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the deaths of (1) Bhairu Bhaga aged 35, (2) Ganpu Yessu aged 30, (3) Shravan Vithu aged 40, (4) Krishna Muknak aged 45, (5) Krishna Malu aged 30, all Mahars by caste. It was stated that the deceased were living at Arthur Road and returned home at 12-30 p.m. on Sunday last after their work for their midday meal when they ate some chapatis and beef. At about 4 p.m. they all started vomitting and purging, and as no medical help was called for two of them died on the afternoon of Monday, and two hours later another two died. The fifth man also who in a precarious condition also died in the J. J. Hospital, yesterday morning.

Taibai, the widow of Bhaira Bhagu, stated that her husband together with others fell ill after taking food on Sunday. She had cooked the beef and the chapatis and given it to the men.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

CONTRIBUTION LIST NO. 13.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the following further subscriptions:—

Previously acknowledged, Rs. 9,79,549-6-7; Mr. Charandas Charbhuj Morarji, Mr. Vasanji Naranji Bhimji, Gordhandas Purshotamdas, Karsandas Thackersey Raoji and Mr. Purshotam Ludha, Trustees of Thakkar Premji Khan Trust for Cutch, Rs. 2,000; Anonymous, Rs. 1,251; Collections among members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 784; Mr. Vasanji Purshotam, Rs. 500; Bai Hirabai Dwarkadas Narandas, Rs. 500; Messrs. S. H. and Company, Rs. 500; The Vanik Hitechu Mitra Mandal, Jangbar, Rs. 425; Mr. Ambalal Dharamchand Shah, Rs. 283-9-6; Amount being made up of proceeds of the concert performed by the students of the Parsi High School, Panchgani, Rs. 271; A sympathiser, Rs. 250; Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Rs. 201; Mr. Wallabhdas Ranchoddas for Wells, Rs. 200; Staff of Messrs. R. P. Shroff and Sons, Rs. 200; The Indian Personnel of the Royal Artillery Depot, Kirkee, Rs. 113-11-7; Mr. Rahim Meherali Somji, Rs. 100; Mr. H. D. S. Captain, Rs. 100; Subscriptions under Rs. 100, Rs. 294; total Rs. 9,87,521-11-8.

DONATION No. 2.—CONTRIBUTION LIST No. 7.

Previously acknowledged, Rs. 30,778-8-0; Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, 5,000; Mr. A. M. Macmillan, Rs. 250; total Rs. 62,028-8-0.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 4th June, 1919.

MR. HORNIMAN REACHES LONDON.

According to a private telegram received by Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Mr. B. G. Horniman reached London on Monday, the 26th May. He is now in good health.

The Problem of Egypt.

(By the Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson.)

A rebellion in Egypt in 1919 has set all men elsewhere asking the question, Why? writes the Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson, in the current number of the "Contemporary Review." In 1914 a rebellion was planned for by the German enemy; how thoroughly, the world has not yet been informed. Had it broken out, the causation would have been sufficiently obvious, apart from any known native discontent. But that rebellion should have been averted then and should blaze forth now, when the leagued enemies of the British Empire are prostrate in defeat, signifies a new causation. What is it?

Some have put the hypothesis that Egyptian Moslems are alarmed by the prospect of Jewish domination in Palestine. But even if there were not express testimonys that the Zionist leaders have maintained thoroughly friendly relations with those of the Arabs, such an explanation would be plainly inadequate. Moslem feeling in Egypt about Palestine could at most aggravate other grounds of resentment; it could not motive a rebellion in which the Moslems of Palestine have no share. Such a rising, exhibiting no signs of direction from without, must be held to signify grievances within Egypt; and new and special grievances at that. The disorders reported from Cairo on April 14th appear to involve riots directed against the Armenians and Greeks; and it may be that the presence of a number of Armenian refugees has helped to foment fanaticism. But these attacks, as described, have the appearance of being a sequel to the previous insurrection rather than a key to its causation. Normally, the Moslems in Egypt live on perfectly good terms with the numerous Greeks; fanaticism being in fact not a normal factor in the life of the Egyptian mass.

A correspondent who recently described the parading of crowds of young Egyptians singing appeals to Allah to deliver them from the English, could see nothing but the irony of history in such a spectacle. England was safeguarding Egypt under a more beneficent rule than she had ever known; and here were the protected Egyptians execrating their protectors. Miss Durham's testimony explains what seems so inexplicable; and it is confirmed to me by other observers.

It is probably necessary to impress upon many people in this country that insolent outrage such as that described, inflicted upon people in their own country by a dominant alien race, is about as maddening to the indigenous population as Englishmen found many of the tales of German brutality to British prisoners and subjects in Belgians during the war. The blood boils in Egypt perhaps more easily than in England. And if any of our people continue to argue, as many of them did a dozen or more years ago, that Egyptians ought to be too thankful for our beneficent rule to feel rebelliously about individual grievances, it will be more necessary than ever to point out that such reasoning tells only of an incurable moral blindness. Old chronicles are full of rebellion arising out of worse than useless. In Egypt, as elsewhere, there is plenty of poverty, and a far higher rate of mortality from disease than in Britain or in most European countries. It belongs to the nature of things that a people under alien rule will attribute to their rulers whatever special evil befalls them; and a nation which takes the responsibility of governing another must lay its account by such blame. But a very little candid reflection will suggest to any open-minded inquirer that the ruled nation *must* have many grounds for just criticism. Do we not always have them at home, whatever Government may be in power? Is not the party out of power always occupied in pointing out the unfitness of the party in power to govern, and exposing its blunders and iniquities?

This significance of this simple fact is strangely missed by our Imperialists. During the whole period from 1906 to the outbreak of the war they were more or less eloquent in denunciation of the Government in power, on the grounds alike of its principles and its practice, pronouncing its members at once incompetent and unscrupulous; and during the same period they met every criticism of imperial rule over subject peoples with indignant denial of any shortcoming. It is fair, indeed essential, to remember that similar criticism of the preceding Government had been vigorously carried on by Liberals while it was in power. How much of the criticism in either case was valid it is plainly idle to ask. But it would be puerile to affirm on the one hand that as regards either side it was more or less just, and that at the same time British Government in India and Egypt was impeccable. If no Government at home can be trusted to administer rightly save under constant criticism (and this was the one doctrine on which the two parties coincided before Mr. George made his famous announcement that *his* Government did not "want any criticism"), it needs no proving that an alien Government, ruling a race widely differing from it in every way, must be open to just criticism in a much higher degree. One might suppose that such a conclusion could pass as a truism; but for most people it has apparently not yet reached the status of a probable truth. The question is simply not considered. Yet if Egypt were under any rule but British, British critics in general would hold it a matter of course that such a mutiny as has recently been quelled there must signify some kind of misgovernment. The fact that we *can* quell a mutiny by bombing from aeroplanes the open villages individual outrages; and a nation collectively grateful to an alien race for ruling it is not among the portents of history.

In the days before Italian independence, even Americans were known to deprecate the attitude of Italian patriots towards the paternal Austrian Government that ruled them. It provided bands in the gardens, and did its best in such ways to please its Italian subjects. Probably the Austrian soldiers in those days committed no such outrages as those reported to have been wrought of late in Egypt. Yet the Italians were implacable. They simply could not endure the prospect of being for ever ruled by an alien race. And where race feeling is at work, there is small chance of discrimination between individuals. As some of our noisier patriots would intern and deport all Germans, the more rabid Egyptian patriots hate all Britishers. The officers and soldiers who have recently been murdered may well have been guiltless of any provocation; they would suffer for others' sins. On the other hand, unless someone can prove the large negative that there have been no outrages by soldiers since Miss Durham's departure in 1916, we are compelled to surmise that some have taken place recently.

It will be remembered that the stern punishment of outrages upon natives in India under Lord Curzon aroused significant anger among our soldiers there. I once met one who, otherwise likely enough to be in political sympathy with that Viceroy, denounced him as the soldiers' enemy on the score of a punishment inflicted on a soldier for shooting a native. Only the strictest supervision could secure the prevention in war time of such acts as Miss Durham describes; and only the proper punishment of military offenders could satisfy Egyptians in general that the British control was determined to enforce strict justice in such matters. But in Egypt, long before the war, the temper of the British residents, both official and non-official, was strongly opposed to any enforcement of equal rights where British and natives came into conflict. The unforgotten story of the Denshawi executions in 1906 is a historic landmark. Educated Egyptians told me in that year that such another episode of wrong would lend overwhelming force to the Nationalist movement, then vigorous under the leadership of an eloquent young editor, whose death soon afterwards notably checked its development. And something doubtless was due to the impartial policy of Sir Eldon Gorst, who was so loudly denounced for taking pains to replace British officials by Egyptians, in opposition to Lord Cromer's policy of making the Civil Service more and more British.

NEEDS OF THE SITUATION.

But the Nationalist movement has never died out, and the recent meeting reveals it active in a way that is neither satisfactory nor creditable to the British control. How Government has gone in Egypt during the war it was practically impossible for us at home to know. It was no time for discussing reforms; and military rule had to prevail there at least as much as here. But when the world is intent upon a Peace Settlement which is to remedy as far as may be all the grievances of subjected peoples, it would be idle to suppose that wild mutiny and stern repression (going to the length of bombing open villages) can go on in Egypt without comment or criticism from our Allies, to say nothing of our late enemies. During the war, they found English-writing pens to indict the British control as it had existed under Lord Cromer. In reply, justly enough, stress was laid on the progress which took place in various directions, notably in education, after Lord Cromer's resignation; and it is probable that any impartial foreigner, after careful inquiry, would find the British rule in Egypt compare pretty favourably with that of France in Algeria, or that of any other European power over a "subject" race. But all such defences really miss the mark, however one-sided be the attacks they repel. The whole question of the British control of Egypt must be comprehensively reconsidered, on the lines on which the problem of Indian Government has been reconsidered in the report of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu. We have to reckon with universal political forces, always operative in some fashion and now revealing themselves on a larger scale than ever before, under the new conditions.

It is to be hoped that we may now be spared the simple-minded arguments which used to meet every suggestion of a need for new adjustments in India. "The peoples of India," we were regularly told, "cannot govern themselves. If the British Raj were withdrawn——" To which we reply, quite so. How then shall we act? The people of Egypt are not yet qualified to manage their own affairs; and to leave Egypt at once to its own devices would be to evoke anarchy, dangerous to the whole Near East." Therefore, that is not what is proposed by British reformers, whatever may be demanded at the moment by Egyptian enthusiasts. But unless British Governments recognise the duty incumbent on Britain of putting Egypt in the way to attain self-government one day, with whatever precautions may be necessary for the internationalisation of the Suez Canal after the establishment of a League of Nations, the British nation will incur an unanswerable charge of disloyalty to all the ideals it professes to pursue in the war settlement.

OLD PLEAS USELESS.

To repeat the old pleas about the benefits we have conferred upon Egypt would be

(Continued on page 8.)

RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S PROTEST.

AGAINST GOVT. MEASURES IN PUNJAB.

REQUEST TO BE RELIEVED OF KNIGHTHOOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore has written a letter to His Excellency the Viceroy, in which he protests against the recent mea sures taken in the Punjab for quelling some local disturbances, and which he says have been carried with a severity which is without parallel in the history of the civilised world.

After referring at length to these mea- sures, he concludes: "These are the reasons which have painfully compelled me to ask Your Excellency to relieve me of my title of Knighthood which I had the honour to accept from His Majesty the King at the hands of your predecessor for whose nobleness of heart I still entertain great admiration.—Yours faithfully, . Rabindra Nath Tagore."

THE LETTER.

The following is the full text of the letter sent by Sir Rabindranath Tagore to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Your Excellency,

"The enormity of the measures taken by the Government in the Punjab for quelling some local disturbances has, with a rude shock, revealed to our minds the helplessness of our position as British subjects in India. The dis proportionate severity of the punishments inflicted upon the unfortunate people and the methods of carrying them out, we are convinced, are without parallel in the history of civilised governments, barring some conspicuous exceptions, recent and remote. Considering that such treatment has been meted out to a population, disarmed and resourceless, by a power which has the most terribly efficient organisation for destruction of human lives, we must strongly assert that it can claim no political expediency, far less moral justification. The accounts of insults and sufferings undergone by our brothers in the Punjab have trickled through the gagged silence, reaching every corner of India, and the universal agony of indignation roused in the hearts of our people has been ignored by our rulers,—possibly congratulating themselves for imparting what they imagine as salutary lessons. This callousness has been praised by most of the Anglo-Indian papers, which have in some cases gone to the brutal length of making fun of our sufferings, without receiving the least check from the same authority, relentlessly careful in smothering every cry of pain and expression of judgment from the organs representing the sufferers. Knowing that our appeals have been in vain and that the passion of vengeance is blinding the noble vision of statesmanship in our Government, which could so easily afford to be magnanimous as befitting its physical strength and moral tradition, the very least that I can do for my country is to take all consequences upon myself in giving voice to the protest of the millions of my countrymen, surprised into a dumb anguish of terror. The time has come when badges of honour make our shame glaring in their incongruous context of humiliation, and I for my part wish to stand, shorn of all special distinctions, by the side of those of my countrymen who, for their so called insignificance, are liable to suffer a degradation not fit for human beings. And these are the reasons which have painfully compelled me to ask Your Excellency, with due deference and regret, to relieve me of my title of Knighthood, which I had the honour to accept from His Majesty the King at the hands of your predecessor, for whose nobleness of heart I still entertain great admiration."

KALI NATH ROY'S CASE.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following is the full text of the judgment delivered by the Commission presided over by Col. Irvine in the case against Mr. Kali Nath Roy, Editor of the "Tribune":—

"The accused Kali Nath Roy was the Editor of the "Tribune", a daily newspaper published at Lahore, with a circulation of from 4,500 to 5,000 copies. He is charged with the offences under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code and Rule 25 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules, in that he, at Lahore on the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of April, 1919, "uttered sedition by written words and published by written words false reports, which he had no reasonable grounds to believe to be true, and which were likely to cause fear and alarm to the public, and promote feelings of enmity and hatred among His Majesty's subjects."

He has pleaded 'not guilty' to these charges, and has put in a lengthy written statement, attached to which is a copy of an equally lengthy representation and apology addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

It is impossible to compress, within the limits of the brief judgment which is all that is within the scope of the instructions issued to this commission, a full explication of all the matters which we have had to consider, but we shall endeavour to leave no point unmentioned even as we have left no point advanced unconsidered

THE GENERAL LAW.

Before taking up our discussion of the articles which form the basis of the charges, we may first refer briefly to the general law on the subject of sedition.

Among the Indian Rulings consulted by us are I. L. R. XX All. 55 (Amba Parshad's case); 27 P. R. 1914 ("Zemindar" case); 16 P. R. of 1915 (the "Sher-i-Punjab" case); I. L. R. XXII Bom. 112 (Tilak's case); I. L. R. XXII Bom. 152 (The "Pratod" case); 15 Cal. W. N. 141 (The Karmayogin" case).

These judgments are easily available, and we refrain from quoting from them here, but among the English rulings, some of which incidentally supply powerful commentaries on the employment of 'hartal and Satyagraha' methods in general are "Q. V. John Collins"—3 S. T., 1149—and Q. V. Sir Francis Burdett, from which we permit ourselves to extract the following pertinent observations. In the first of these in commenting on the words used in connection with the arrest of Dr. Tylor, Littledale J. said:—

"You will have to consider whether this publication was or was not a calm and temperate discussion of the events which had occurred" . . . and "the people have a right to discuss any grievances that they may have to complain of; but they must not do it in a way to excite tumult."

In Q. V. Sir Francis Burdett——I. S. T. 1., the words of Best J. were: "The liberty of the Press is this, that you may communicate any information that you think proper to communicate by print, that you may point out to Government their errors, and endeavour to convince them their system of policy is wrong and attended with disadvantage to the country, and that another system of politics would be attended with benefit. But the question always is as to the manner. A question is made, whether they show an intention to instruct by appealing to the judgment or to irritate and excite to sedition; in other words, whether they appeal to the sense or the passions."

In dealing with the articles of the charge, we have carefully considered each of them as a whole, as well as the particular passages on which the prosecution have relied. We have endeavoured to divorce no portion from its context; and where the defence has relied on other articles or passages, as explaining the meaning of the articles in the charge, we have considered them together. We have borne in mind the particular points urged by counsel for the defence, namely, that the accused is a Bengali, not knowing the vernacular or the temper of the people well; his work in connection with the War Publicity Committee; and so forth; that he is a journalist and that the Oriental style of writing may be considered somewhat florid and inflated. We have taken into account the time and place of the writings; the circumstances under which they were written, the sections of the public which the paper would reach, and the class of reader to which they were addressed. We have paid special attention to the ruling, reported in 15 Cal. W. N. 141 (cited for the defence)—the "Karmayogin" case in which it was laid down that, though the "state of the country" must be taken into consideration, it would not entitle a court to convert an article, not falling within the mischief aimed at by section 124 A, into one that does (P. 155): in other words that it is necessary to find that an article is *per se* seditious.

We have considered the definitions of "disaffection" as compared with mere "disapprobation" as discussed by high authority and to such articles concerned with the charge as might be held merely to express disapprobation we shall not here refer.

We have to guard ourselves against the view that wild and inflammatory writings, published at a time of great popular excitement can be explained away as "mere rheto-

(Continued on page 8.)

AHMEDABAD DISTURBANCES.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL IN SESSIONS.

OPENING ADDRESS OF PROSECUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

AHMEDABAD, June 2.

The Special Tribunal appointed to try accused persons in connection with the recent disturbances at Ahmedabad and Viramgaum commenced its sittings this morning the Court sat from 7-30 in the morning till noon and rose for the day. The first case taken up was with regard to the murder of Sergeant Fraser. Four persons, including one Moslem youth, stand charged with the crime. Mr. Binning, Barrister-at-Law and the Public Prosecutor, assisted by local pleaders, conducted the prosecution, while the accused were defended by local pleaders.

MR. GANHI'C POPULARITY.

The Public Prosecutor, in opening the case, dwelt at length on the immense popularity of Mr. Gandhi and Miss Anusuyabai as accounting for the unprecedented outburst of 10th April and the following days. He explained how in January and February 1917, there was nearly a strike of work in all the mills and how it extended over a long period ending in victory for the millhands, who got a substantial increase of wages. The millowners would not have yielded, but for Mr. Gandhi's pertinacity aided by Miss Anusuyabai, sister of one of the wealthiest and influential millowners of Ahmedabad. After the close of the strike Mr. Gandhi and Miss Anusuyabai were taken in procession through the town with great enthusiasm. In December 1917 there was famine in Kaira and Mr. Gandhi and Miss Anusuyabai started a nonpayment of land revenue campaign, called "Satyagrahi". Those facts were sufficient to establish the immense popularity of Mr. Gandhi and Miss Anusuyabai in Ahmedabad and the surrounding areas. Then came the Rowlatt Bills, one of which passed into law in March last and against which again "Satyagraha" campaign was started. Satyagraha movement was declared to be peaceful, but it soon passed from passive into active campaign, and Mr. Gandhi himself realising, it, though too late, has stopped it. On 6th April, Mr. Gandhi declared a "hartal" or suspension of business, and it was observed all over India and at Ahmedabad. There was considerable suspension of business, and a meeting of nearly twenty thousand people was held, when exciting speeches were made. On 9th April Mr. Gandhi, who wished to proceed to the Punjab and Delhi, in spite of orders not to enter the Punjab, was only prevented from entering the Punjab and sent back to Bombay. It was now well known that he was never arrested. When this false news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest reached Ahmedabad, millhands left work, and began roaming about in the streets and doing mischief, resulting on that day in the death of one Indian sepoy. On the same evening, a crowded meeting was held, when Mr. Gandhi's message was read, while millhands, amongst whom Mr. Gandhi was popular, was thus in a state of unrest. Early morning on 11th April, the news spread that Miss Anusuyabai was also arrested. Before ton a matriculation-examination pandal was on fire, many public buildings were burnt, and the Bank o Bombay would have been sacked, but for the armed guards posted there.

WHAT HAPPENED ON 11TH APRIL.

The above details formed the basis of almost all the cases before the Special Tribunal. On 11th April soon after the burning of public buildings, the Jain temple, known as "Swami Narayans" was raided and swords and other arms were taken. The houses of the Personal Assistant to Collectors (a Gujerati gentleman), a retired police inspector and honorary magistrate (a Mahomedan gentleman) were also looted. Another notable feature was that many well-to-do citizens of Ahmedabad supplied rioters with food and refreshments. Sergeant Fraser unarmed, except with a leather cane, went and sat, as he used to do, in a bicycle shop of one Mr. Anandlal, with whom he was on friendly terms. The bicycle shop was situated near the police chowky in Ritchey Road. Seeing large hostile crowds in streets, Sergeant Fraser decided to stay in the shop and was given food by Mr. Anandlal. When nearing 1 p.m. the third accused came into the shop and saw. Sergeant Fraser and went away. He returned a few minutes later with a crowd, which entered the shop and assaulted Sergeant Fraser brutally. After beating him brutally, Sergeant Fraser was dragged in an unconscious state to the roadside and, thinking him dead they left him there and dispersed. Mr. Anandlal's efforts to protect Sergeant Fraser proved futile, and he himself was injured. After the dispersal of the crowd, Sergeant Fraser was removed inside the shop, and attended to by Mr. Anandlal, when, within half an hour, a second crowd came, armed with swords, most of which were got by the raid made on the Jain temple of Swami Narayan. The first accused cut the hand of Sgt. Fraser and the second accused hit Sgt. Fraser's head, while the third and fourth accused threw earthenware pots full of water on Sgt. Fraser, who was hacked, literally to pieces, in a most brutal manner.

EYE-WITNESS' DEPOSITION.

The principal witness, Mr. Anandlal, the owner of the cycle-shop corroborated the story of the Public Prosecutor, and stated that on 10th April when Mr. Gandhi's arrest was reported, three to four Home Rule Volunteers on cycles toured round the city, urging closure of the shops and asking the people to shout "Gandhiki Jai," and using from persuasion to compulsion to bring about suspension of business. He himself did not close the shop on April 6th or 10th. On the 10th he did not see crowds or any signs of disturbance. On the 11th, crowds were out in the streets clearly bent upon doing mischief. Within five minutes of the third accused's departure, after seeing Sgt. Fraser he returned with a crowd crying: "Kill Europeans." After beating Sgt. Fraser, the crowd dragged him to the roadside and injured him by throwing pots full of water. Thinking him dead, first the crowd went away. When within half an hour the second crowd came, well armed, they beat Sgt. Fraser who had been removed in an unconscious state inside. When the latter was first assaulted by the crowd, he asked the crowd why they beat a man who was innocent and he asked what they would gain by his death. The reply was that their people were shot like anything in streets, and they could not hear the sight of their dead bodies. Witness made good his escape by running away, after a suggestion was made to kill him also. The second crowd hacked Sgt. Fraser limb to limb. Witness identified all the accused and the other persons, who are winesses whom he referred to in his evidence.

Messrs. Robertson and Guider, Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General of police were present in the court.

INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee has issued an appeal for funds to enable Mr. Horniman to carry on propaganda work in England with reference to the present situation in India and the Reform Bill now before Parliament. The appeal points out that Mr. Horniman's personality and the record of his services to India in the past are sufficient guarantees that he will act as a spokesman for India efficiently and faithfully. Mr. Tairsee calls upon the public to subscribe towards a national fund to enable Mr. Horniman to carry on his work in Great Britain. A Fund for the purpose has already been started and out of the amount hitherto collected, £200 was paid to Mr. Horniman on his arrival in England on 26th May. Money may be remitted to Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

FIGHTING SOUTH OF THAL.

SUCCESSFUL BOMBING BY AEROPLANES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 2.

A Government Press Communique says:—On the first instant reinforcements moving up to Thal, after some fighting, drove the enemy off the hills immediately south of Thal. Aeroplanes cooperated successfully, bombing and machine-gunning the enemy holding the ridges. Our force at Miranshah carried out a successful attack against the enemy lashkar in that neighbourhood. Considerable casualties were inflicted on the enemy and the lashkar was dispersed. Our column completed the operation by bombing up four towers on the Derajat border. Some of our posts are still menaced by tribesmen who have collected in considerable numbers in the neighbourhood of Jandola and Murtaza. Our posts at these places have been fired on there, and no incidents of importance to report from Dakka. It is reported that emissaries from Kabul have again been visiting Tirah. Jollalabad district is now reported to be most insecure for travellers, and even the late Afghan Envoy is said to have difficulty in procuring a reliable escort.

INDIAN REFORM BILL.

MR. MONTAGU'S MEMORANDUM.

DIVISION OF FUNCTIONS TO REMAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 3.

A memorandum by Mr. Montagu on the Government of India Bill states that in regard to the division of functions it is contemplated that apart from the administration of Provincial subjects, Provincial Governments will continue to discharge in their own provinces many duties on behalf of the Central Government in regard to subjects which will remain under the full control of the Central Government. For example, the administration of customs, shipping laws and collection of income-tax. The agency of Provincial Governments in this respect is employed merely as a matter of convenience and it is, therefore, always open to the Central Government to cease to employ such agency and itself to undertake the entire work of administration through its own officials.

Central and Provincial Governments.

The Bill contains no express provision in regard to the control of the Governor-General-in-Council over the Provincial Governments in regard to reserved subjects but Clause Twenty-three will cover the making of rules thereanent. It is not contemplated that questions in regard to the dividing line between the spheres of Central and Provincial authorities shall be subject to legal decision in courts. The intention is that the rules to be framed shall provide that doubts whether any matter does or does not belong to a Provincial subject shall be decided by the Governor-General in Council subject to the control of the Secretary of State whose duty it will be to check any tendency by the Central Government to take too restrictive a view as regards subjects included in the Provincial sphere.

Diarchy.

In regard to Diarchy, Mr. Montagu says that no alternative plan has yet been submitted which is consistent with the announcement of August 20th in providing a gradual transfer of responsibility. The alternative plans suggested have two fatal defects. Firstly, at the outset they give no such responsibility to the non-official element in Government as will be recognisable by Councils or their electorates and secondly, they provide no means whereby such responsibility and control could ultimately be secured except by a sudden change from official to popular Government which would take effect simultaneously as regards all provincial functions.

Ministers and their training.

The scheme of the Joint Report does give immediate responsibility to Ministers who represent the popular element in the Legislative Councils in regard to some departments of administration, though as long as there is a division of functions between official and non-official sections, such responsibility cannot be complete. At the same time by bringing the Ministers into touch both at joint meetings and in the discharge of their own duties with the work of the reserved departments it gradually familiarises them with the needs of those departments and considerations affecting their administration and thus prepares the way for the assumption by Ministers of further responsibility by degrees as additional subjects are transferred until the ultimate goal of complete responsibility is attained.

Burma

The new form of provincial government does not apply to Burma which, for reasons indicated in the Joint Report, required separate treatment, but Burma will come within the scope of the devolution provisions of the Bill except so far as such provisions depend on the institution of the new form of provincial government.

Executive Councils.

In regard to Executive Councils, the suggestion of the Government of India, that one seat should statutorily be reserved for an Indian is not adopted, because it is considered undesirable to include in the Bill any provision for racial qualification, but it is contemplated that in any event the Executive Councils will continue to include at least one Indian member and if a second European member is added, there will also be a second Indian member.

As regards the Indian Legislature, no formal limitation is proposed of general powers of legislation conferred by Section 5 of the Act, but it is contemplated that the Indian Legislature will abstain from legislating on provincial subjects except where those subjects are declared by rules of classification made under Clause One of the Bill to be subject to Indian legislation.

MALICIOUS MISREPRESENTATION

MR. MONTAGU'S SUPPORT OF POWER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

Recd. 9 a.m., June 3.

In the House of Commons replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Montagu said that the local governments in India were adequately empowered to deal with wilful malicious misrepresentations of actions and intentions of the Government and its servants and attacks on these actions and intentions. He was content to leave the matter in their hands.

Replying to Mr. McMiking and others, Mr. Montagu said he was not prepared to withdraw the censure of officers concerned in the Karachi troop-train incident which was substantially justified.

CYPRUS MOSLEMS' PRAYER TO REMAIN UNDER BRITISH RULE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Recd. 9 a.m., June 3.

In the House of Commons at question-time Col. Amery stated that he had received a telegram from the Moslems of Cyprus praying for permission to remain under British rule. The reply would be carefully considered in the interests of His Majesty's Moslem subjects.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

A CORRECTION.

In the Austrian Peace Treaty relative to the frontiers of Austria published yesterday the southern frontier should read as follows:—

The southern frontier facing Italy is to follow the watershed between Inn and Drave on north and the Lombardy rivers on the south passing Col du Brenner and including Sexten valley in Italy. That facing the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state is to be fixed by the principal Allied and associated powers at a later date.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN BARODA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VANKANER, June 1.

A committee to institute enquiries into the monetary condition of the people, and to take proper steps for the development of the industrial sources of the State have been appointed under the orders of the Gaekwar. The committee has, accordingly, made enquiries as to the possibility of the manufacture of woollen cloths. The state has given two lakhs and fifty one thousand rupees for the enterprise.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

RESIGNS FROM SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas has resigned from the Satyagraha Sabha, a difference of opinion having arisen between Mr. Gandhi and himself on the question of the law-breaking propaganda, which the Satyagraha Sabha has still on its programme with a view to be resumed in July. Further, it is understood that Mr. Jamnadas has now rejoined the National Home Rule League, the newly started organisation of Mrs. Besant. Mrs. Besant having offered the membership of the deputation to Mr. Jamnadas on behalf of the League, he has accepted it and will be shortly leaving for England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

INCONSISTENT WITH AUGUST DECLARATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Rai Baikunthanath Sen Bahadur, President of the Indian Association has sent the following cable on the Despatch of the Government of India, dated the 5th March, about Constitutional Reforms to the Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu:—"The Indian Association strongly protest against the recommendation of the Government of India's Despatch, dated March 5th as being highly reactionary and opposed to the vital features of the Joint Report. The despatch absolutely deprives the Legislative Council of the control over finance and administration, even regarding the transferred subjects, relegates the Ministers to a subordinate and humiliating position, intensifies dualism in the machinery of the Government by creating purse and dispensing with joint deliberation makes the transferred departments dependent on the reserved for the supply, authorises taxation by each half of the Government without the Ministers consent, provides retransfer of the Ministers' portfolio, maintained paramountcy of Indian member in the Executive Councils of the presidencies, gives Governors an unlimited power to certify bills even in transferred department. These proposals are inconsistent with the declaration of the 20th August and do not constitute any step towards responsible Government. The acceptance by the Home Government of these recommendations on the alternative scheme of the five provincial Governors will be regarded as a breech of faith and will intensify public discontent. Any scheme offering less than in the the joint report will not be acceptable to any section of Indian people.

PUNJAB TRIALS.

ASSAULT ON LADY DOCTOR.

SEVEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

Judgment was delivered by the Martial Law Commissioners in the case of eight persons charged with assaulting Miss Sherwood, Lady Doctor and Superintendent, Amritsar Mission School, on 10th April with sticks and lathies and butting her on head with shoes. She has since gone to England in a critical condition. Seven were sentenced to death and one to transportation for life. The Commissioners said that the crime was far worse than most of the murders and though the Government might, in the case of some of these offences, exercise prerogative of mercy they, as a court of justice, were not prepared to distinguish except in the case of Jila who was much younger than the rest and should be sent to the reformatory.

KALI NATH ROY'S CASE.

(Continued from page 7.)

ric"; we cannot entirely ignore the events which occurred on or about the dates of these articles; and while realising that "intention" is the essence of an offence under section 124 A, I. P. C., we remember the dictum that a man must be taken to intend the natural consequences of what he has done.

REASONING OF CONVICTION.

With all these considerations before us we may now state the general reasoning on which we have decided to convict the accused under section 124 A, I. P. C.

Although there is much which is unexceptional in the writings of the accused, yet there is also much that, in our opinion, undoubtedly tends and was intended to promote disaffection, and we hold strongly that the former cannot either excuse the latter, or show that the meaning and intention of the articles and passages to which we shall refer more particularly, were other than appear on the face of them. Explanations, all more or less ingenious, have been offered of these articles and passages, and some of them we have accepted; but of others we would say generally that we find ourselves unable to carry the process far enough to exonerate the accused. It is unfortunate, to say the least of it, that so much and such elaborate explanation of words, of which the ostensible meaning is plain, should be required.

The line generally adopted by the defence in respect to any words complained has been to say: "We admit that, on the face of them, these words are open to objection; but look at some subsequent words in the same article, or even look at another article in the same issue, where we have given expression to sentiments of an entirely different nature. You must read the former in the light of the latter."

This is fallacious reasoning. When the meaning of a passage is obscure, or it admits of more than one meaning, it is then legitimate to read such passage in the light of another; but, when there is no obscurity, and the meaning of the passage is plain, this method of reasoning cannot be employed. You may reconcile apparent but you cannot reconcile real inconsistencies.

Again, when a public speaker makes two statements, or gives two pieces of advice, which are inconsistent with each other, and one of which is seditious and one not so, it is possible to call upon the speaker himself to make his choice and to abide by one or the other. But, when a public writer in his newspaper makes two statements, or gives two pieces of advice, which are inconsistent with each other, and one of which is seditious and one not so, it is the reader who has to choose—and, if he believes the seditious statement or acts upon the seditious advice, the Editor cannot escape responsibility by subsequently pointing to the statement or advice which is not seditious. To hold otherwise, would make the law relating to libel or sedition a dead letter by providing the would-be libeller or seditionist with an open and easy sedition. The part of a journalistic Janus is one which no man can reasonably claim to play.

OFFENDING PASSAGES AND ARTICLES

We now discuss the passages and articles in respect of which a conviction must be registered. We take these in chronological order.

The first comes that of the 6th April, 1919—"Prayer at the Juma Masjid". It is a news paragraph from a correspondent containing a reference to the Delhi Martyrs. The Government communique, dated the 3rd April, had been published in the "Tribune" on the 5th April. The accused, in his written statement, has admitted the use of the word "Martyrs" to be "unfortunate" and "a mistake"; but in the issue of the 8th, we find a front page paragraph headed, "The Delhi Tragedy' A Memorial Fund",—and in the same issue we have a telegram (dated Delhi, April 6th, and published in the issue, dated April 8th), from a correspondent, bearing the editorial heading, "Memorial to Delhi Martyrs." A fund has been started in Delhi called the "Relief and Memorial Fund for the dead and wounded in the Delhi Tragedy". The accused chose to emphasise the Memorial for the Martyrs, and not the Relief, and the inference from this is plain. The next article is "A Feature of Yesterday's Demonstrations" in the issue of the 8th April in which occurs a passage of which the obvious meaning is that Government had been endeavouring to "dupe" the people. Then comes the issue of April 8th, some particularly indefensible writing in the article entitled—"Action against Dr. Kitchlew and Others"—and we consider along with it the article "Action under the Defence of India Act", in the issue of April 11th. In these articles, the Editor has definitely asserted that the action of the Punjab Government was both "unjust and unwarranted" and in the latter article it is said that the Punjab Government has "exposed itself to the severest criticisms at the bar of public opinion." We bear in mind, how soon after the appearance of these articles the serious outbreak took place in Amritsar; and also the appropriate remarks on the subject of the Cawnpore mosque incident in P. R. 27 (Criml.) of 1914. (The "Zamindar" case). We are unable to accept the explanation that these articles were objectionable because it was only intended in them to protest against the use of the Defence of India Act, as being a war-measure. Apart from the fact that the Act is still in operation, there is no defence for the violence of the language used, and the assumption that unwarranted action had been taken.

"INDEFENSIBLE" LANGUAGE.

The leading articles of the 9th April is headed, "The Delhi Tragedy". Much of it is what we consider indefensible language; all sorts of allegations are made against the authorities; and in spite of the publication of the Government communique on April 5th Swami Shradhanand's version of the Delhi incident (containing mention of "savage and inhuman" "firing, and so forth) is put forward as not having yet been "contradicted by any authority whose contradictions would carry weight." In connection with this article, we have considered the relevant observations in P. R. 15 (Criml.) of 1915 and I. L. R. XXII 112; and we are unable to accept as of any weight the argument that on the 5th April the "Leader" newspaper, with a much less carefully edited version of the Swami's story had reached Lahore, and that consequently there was no objection to the publication of the "Tribune" article. The defect in this reasoning is too patent to require explication.

Lastly, we have the leading article in the issue of the 10th April, entitled "Blazing Indiscretion." The general tone of this article may be gathered from the head-line. With the attacks on public servants in their private capacity we have nothing to do; but this was an attack on the head of a Province in his public capacity, written at a time (one day before the trouble at Amritsar and Lahore) when as was catagorically stated by the accused in this very article, the atmosphere was "highly surcharged" and the "public mind" was in a state of unusual excitement". That this state of mind was well realised by the accused, we further see from the leading article of the 11th April already referred to which contains the statement that "the public have passed and are passing through a period of unusual excitement"; and which further criticises in no measured terms the action taken at Amritsar under the Defence of India Act.

The Articles of later dates, cited by the defence, and written after it had obviously been realised by the accused that matters had gone too far, cannot avail him; nor can the opinions expressed in the "Servant of India" (issues of April 24th and May 1st) to the effect that the accused is "one of the most level-headed men in the country" and "a law-abiding citizen."

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

We convict the accused under section 124 A, I. P. C., in respect of all the articles and passages discussed above.

As regards the charge under Rule 25 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules, it is quite arguable that a conviction should rightly be had in respect to the publication of "What Swami Shradhanand saw" in the issue of April 3rd, but in view of the conviction already registered under the ordinary law as contained in section 124 A, I. P. C., we do not deem it necessary to proceed further with the charge under the special enactment.

On the question of sentence, we do not think that transportation would be suitable in the present case; the term of imprisonment allowed under the Section is three years, and after taking everything into consideration, we sentence the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment, together with a fine of Rs. 1,000 or, in default, 6 months' further rigorous imprisonment.

(Sd.) A. A. IRVINE,
President of the Commission.

Lahore, the 28th May, 1919.

FURTHER LOYAL OFFERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

The following additional offers of assistance in connection with the Afghan operations have been received from the Raja of Alipura, the Rana of Barwani, the Maharaja of Nawanagar, the Thakur of Piploda, and the Raja of Ratlam as the Regent of Rewa.

Col. the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur has been appointed A. D. C. to the General Officer Commanding 2nd Division, North-West Frontier Force.

KING-EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The King-Emperor's birthday was celebrated here very quietly and the Union Jack was flying from all public and commercial buildings. Many private residences were decorated with flags and fashions. Prayers were offered in places of worships for the long life and prosperity of the King-Emperor.

NAWANAGAR ADVISORY BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VANKANER, June 1.

The Maharaja Saheb of Nawanagar recently formed an Advisory Board, and the rules relating to its constitution have been published under the orders of His Highness. The council will be composed of 19 official and 34 non-official members, including 19 from the agricultural classes, 9 from merchants, 4 from landholders and 2 from professional middle classes. The official members are:—Khan Bahadur Merwanji Dowan Saheb and 18 others. Shett Abdul Karim Jamal, Seth Vasanji Jiwandas, Seth Lalji Narranji, Seth Mathuradas Vasanji have been nominated additional members. His Highness has expressed the hope that the deliberations of the Council, which will be held twice a year, may prove helpful to the State and the subjects.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(Continued from page 5.)

ce. Parasram, Superintendent of Police, Kashmir. Mukand Lal, Saddar Judge, Poonch. Probodh Chandda Mukerji stenographer, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India. Ramji Das Dhamejah, Assistant, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India. Bisken Das, Assistant, Quartermaster-General's Branch, Army Headquarters. Jai Narain Misra, Contractor, Military Works Services. Rajendra Nath Guha, Contractor, Military Works Services. Khagendra Nath Mustafi, Superintendent, Quartermaster-General's Branch, Army Headquarters. Joti Pershad, Agent, Supply and Transport Corps. Hakumat Rai, Indian Postal Department. Chaudhari Dalip Singh, Contractor, Agra. Pandit Dewan Chand, Recording Clerk, Adjutant-General's Branch, Army Headquarters. Josiah Manmath Bose, late Senior Superintendent, Currency Office, Calcutta, Bengal. Provakar Chatterjee, Deputy Examiner, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd Rawalpindi Division. Surya Narayan Ghosh, Accountant, Office, Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, Bombay Presidency. Girish Chandra Chatterjee, Accountant, Office, Controller of Military Accounts, 7th (Meerut) Division. Jotindra Nath Bose, Temporary Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway. Akhoy Kumar Choudhury, Junior Engineer, East Indian Railway. Naubat Rai, Personal Assistant to Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-west Frontier. Bepin Chandra Bose, Treasurer, General Post Office, Calcutta, Bengal. Kishendayal Singh, Superintendent of Post Offices, Malwa Division. Bepin Behari Mookedjee, Stationery Storekeeper, Stationery Office, Calcutta, Bengal. Panch Kauri Mukharji, Head Clerk, Office of Director-General of Archaeology in India.

RAO SAHEB.

The Viceroy confers the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon Jayanti Ramamurti Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector, Madras Presidency. Vattam Bhogappayya Sastri Garu, Tahsildar, Kistna District, Madras Presidency. Venkatasubba Sastri Anantanarayana Sastri Garu, Tahsildar, Nellore District, Madras Presidency. Vadlamudi Brahmayya Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar, Guntur District, Madras Presidency. George Zacharias Avargal, Secretary to Municipal Council, Calicut, Malabar District, Madras Presidency. Pudukotah Saminatha Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Personal Assistant to Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras. Kotla Sanyasayya Garu, Merchant of Dummagudem, Godavari District, Madras Presidency. Rama Rao Krishna Rao Bhonsle, Avargal, Manager, Office of Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras. Munda Venkata Appa Rao Garu, Deputy Tahsildar, Calliguda, Ganjam Agency, Madras Presidency. Krishnagiri Vasudeva Rao Avargal, Assistant to Professor of Pathology Medical College, Madras. Ottuplakal Mathu Cheriyan Avargal, Inspector of Elementary Schools, Travancore State, Madras Presidency. Trivatur Srinivasa Rao Garu, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Anantapur, Madras Presidency. Abhiramapuram Krishnamurti Rajah Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras Presidency. Gettu Venkeetapathi Nayudu Garu, Landlord, Madras. Ramaswami Ayyar Narayanaswami Ayyar, Tahsildar, Tanjor. Narayan Vishwanath Trivedi, Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira, Bombay Presidency. Shet Gulabchand Hiralal, Merchant, Dhulia, Bombay Presidency. Waijeeppa Adivepa Angol, Belgaum, Bombay Presidency. Mulchand Awatrai Mahtani, Sub-Engineer, (retired), Bombay. Mr. Chimanlal Bhuderbhai, Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State. Ambalal Mahasukhram Jani of the Rewa Kantha Agency, Bombay Presidency. V. A. Banolikar, Sub-Assistant-Surgeon, Sholapur, Bombay Presidency. Vishnu Babaji Kulkarni of Kallol, Bombay Presidency. Tharumal Bilaram of Daur, Sind. Vinayak Ramchand Sane, Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, Bombay Presidency. K. R. Valvekar, Chairman, Hubli Urban Co-operative Society Limited, Hubli, Bombay Presidency. Shripat Parshram Nicum, Senior Grade Sub-Assistant-Surgeon (retired), Bombay. Ramdas Vithaldas Darbar of Bijapur, Bombay Presidency. Gajanan Gopal Boratket, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bombay. Gurlingappa Gursangappa Motgi of Bijapur, Bombay Presidency. Prasad Keshav Salve, Pleader, District Assistant Recruiting Officer, Chhindwara, Central Provinces. Bhikaji Vyankatesh Dravid, Gin and Press Owner, Yeotmal Berar. Mr. Arcot Venugopal, Pleader, Secunderabad. Dr. C. Manickam, Private Medical Practitioner, Secunderabad. B. Vemula Venkataswami Naidu, Municipal Commissioner Bangalore. Hundi Mahadeva Kamath Subedar, Manager, Commissioner's Office, Coorg. Thakur Ajgar Singh, Revenue Officer, Rajgarh State, Central India. Mr. Laxman Rao Bhaskar Mulye, Suba of Bhind, Gwalior State. Dr. Gopal Abaji Nadkar, State-Surgeon, Dhar State. Umuna Gopauliah Balaram Chetty, 2nd Class Clerk, Rangoon Arsenal. Iswar Singh, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department, Mesopotamia. James Benjamin alias Yeshwantrao Rawjee Jadhave, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department. Yadav Chimnaji Ekke, Superintendent, Office of Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, Bombay Presidency. Mangalram Bhawaniram, Accountant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division, Chingleput. Ethiraja Mudaliar, Superintendent, Office of Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta. Venkatarama Gopal Krishna Aiyar, Assistant Controller of War Accounts, Simla. Alagiamanavalam Rangaswami Aiyar, Assistant Controller of War Accounts, Madras. Kashinath Keshco, Traffic Canvasser, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

O. B. E.

Kazi Aziz-ud-din Ahmad, Judicial Secretary Dolapur State, Rajputana. Nizam-ud-din Ahmad Nawab, Nizamat Jung Bahadur, Political Secretary, Nizam's Government, Hyderabad (Deccan). Alder, C. S. Commissioner, Paper Currency. Armstrong, District Superintendent of Police Buldana, Central Provinces. Banerji, on staff of Director-General, Intelligence, Bengal. Barnard, Inspector Munitions, Bombay. Mrs. Sybil Barton, St. John Ambulance, Bangalore. Lieut.-Col. Bayley, Private Secretary to the Lt.-Governor, Punjab. Mrs. Evelyn Mary Bell, Red Cross Bureau, Simla. Berthoud, C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, Bihar and Orissa. Lt.-Col. Sambhaji Rao Bhonsle, Commanding 3rd Gwalior Lancers, (U. P.) Carson, Accountant-General, Bombay. Channer, Deputy Conservator of Forests (U. P.- Major Coldstream, Secretary, Central Employment Labour Bureau. Cooke, Superintendent, Ooregum Gold Mining Company, India, Ltd. Mysore State. Mrs. May Cross-Barratt, Silver Wedding Fund Branch, Bangalore. Major Crosthwaite, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, North-west Frontier Province. Mr. Dixon, Secretary, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta. Mr. Donald, Superintendent of Police, Punjab. Mr. Duncan, Superintendent of Transportation, Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Mrs. Ethel Duval, National Indian War Works Association, Bengal. Mr. Ellis, Legal Remembrancer to Government, Punjab. Dr. Elmes, Health Officer, Port of Calcutta. Dr. Fermor, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Mrs. Mayflower, Sind Women's Branch Imperial War Relief Fund, Bombay. Mr. Fraser, Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, North-west Frontier Province. Major Greig, Recruiting Officer, Delhi. Mr. Griffith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Mr. Canon Guilford, Church Missionary Society, Tarn Taran, Amritsar. Mr. Gupta, Deputy Controller of War Accounts. Seth Bandeali Hajibhoy, Burhanpur, Central Provinces. Major Kingston, Personal Assistant to Surgeon-General, Madras. Lady Kathleen Hudson, Ladies Work Party, Simla, Delhi. Mr. Innes, Executive Engineer, Tavoy Division, Burma. Mr. Jackson, Superintendent Chemist, Buckingham Carnatic Mills, Madras. Onkar Mull Jatia, Banker, Calcutta. Mrs. Mary Eliot Johnson, Red Cross Association, Bangalore. Dr. Johnstone, Assistant Surgeon, Lingah, Persian Gulf. Nawab Abdul Rahim Khan, Chief of Pathari, Central India. Mir Ghulate Mahomed Khan of Talpur, Sind. Sahibzada Mahomed Jaffer Ali Khan, Maler Kotla, Punjab. Seth Sukh Lal Karani, Sirsa, Punjab. Major Lemon, Deputy-Assistant-Director General, Military Works, Army Headquarters. Mr. Lupton, Editor, "Daily Gazette," Karachi. Mr. Lyons, Manager, Messrs. Kanbauk, Burma Wolfram Mines Ltd., Burma. Macfarlane, Deputy Controller of Hides, Bombay. Major Macpherson, Commandant, Military Police Battalion, Bengal. Madden, Mayo College, Ajmer. Lady Chinubhai Madavlal, widow of Sir Chinubhai, Ahmedabad. Mrs Maud, Red Cross Association, Bihar and Orissa. Miller, late Assistant Recruiting Officer, Shahpur. Sheth Goverdandas Motilal Mohatta, Sind. Mrs. Hilda Mary Moncreiff-Smith, Indian Comforts for Troops Fund, Simla-Delhi. Moodie, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Katha Division, Burma. Miss Violet Murrey, Honorary Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, Burma Dr. Mylrea, American Mission, Koweit, Persian Gulf. O'Brien, Office of Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona

Lt.-Col. E. J. O'Meara, I.C.S., Principal Medical School, Agra. E. Houghton, General Manager, Baluchistan Chrome Co., Baluchistan. Mathuar Pershad, Proprietor "Central Provinces War News", Chindwara, C. P. W. W. Powell, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Pind Dadan Khan, Punjab. Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, I.C.S., Collector, Shahjanpur, U P. Lt.-Col. Abdul Qayam, Bhopal, E. N. Reith, Deputy Secretary, War Purposes Board, Bombay. Lady Frances Maud Richards, Comforts for Troops Association, Allahabad. G. A. Richardson, Assistant Resident, Aden. Mrs. Alice Richmond, Red Cross Association, Madras, Lt.-Col. M. B. Roberts (retired) 39th Garhwal Rifles, United Provinces Robertson, Operative, Railway, Bombay. Ram Sarup Bilibhit, United Provinces. Bhai Arjan Singh of Bagrian, Punjab, Chet Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Parna, Agra District (U. P.). Thakur Dhonkal Singh of Garao, Jodhpur State, Rajputana. Capt. Sardar Gopal Singh, Member, Legislative Council, Punjab. Kanwar Raghbir Singh Extra Assistant Commissioner, Moga, Punjab. Raj Pagju Raj Singh of Mankapur, United Provinces. Lt.-Col. Ram Singh, Commanding Navanagar Lancers. Hon. Mrs. Spencer, Ladies' Work Party, Simla-Delhi Captain Stevans, Central Publicity Board, India. Stiffe, Collector, Cawnpore, Stoddart, late Manager, New Gletgoe Tea Estate, Bengal. W. F. S. S. Symes, Electrical Engineer, Delhi. E. W. Tomkins, Superintendent of Police, Peshawar. H. K. Trevaskis, C. S. Assistant Commissioner, Ambala, Punjab. T. A. Voice, Superintendent, Public Debt Office, Calcutta. W. G. Warburton, Deputy Coal Controller, Bombay. Temporary Captain, W. H. Ward, Commandant, Sarhad Levy Corps, Baluchistan. A. Williamson, M. S. M. Railway, Chief Recruiting Officer. Major L. F. G. S. Wylde, Controller of Military Accounts, 3rd Lahore Division.

TO BE MEMBERS.

W. C. Abel, Supdt., Govt. Printing Press, Allahabad. Chidambara Rajgopala Aiyar, Assistant Controller of War Accounts. A. Alexander, Manager Buckingham Mills, Madras. Mrs. Margaret Alexander, Patna Branch of St. John Ambulance Association, Bihar and Orissa. Miss Eleanor Florence Anderson, Honorary Secretary, Monro Soldiers Canteen, Mrs. Maud Anson, Comforts for Troops Fund, Northwest Frontier Province. W. S. Armour, Superintendent, Publicity Bureau, Allahabad. Tiruvalayangudi Vijayaraghava Achariar Avergal, Dewan of Cochin, Madras. Raj Bahadur, chairman, Etah Municipality Board, United Provinces. A. Baker, Engineer, Bombay Mint. Mrs Christine Baldwin, Red Cross Association, Northwest Frontier Province. Mrs. Helen Halthazar, Red Cross Depot, Rangoon. W. C. Bamford, Telegraph Engineering, Central India. Mrs. Constance Bewley, Secretary, Ladies War Fund, Dacca, Bengal. Mrs. Cissie Booker, Worker, Young Men's Christian Association, Jubbulpore, (C.P.), Capt. J. J. D. Barlase, Junior Chaplain, St. Marks Church, Bangalore. Mrs. Sharnalata Bose Dacca Branch, Lady Carmichael Bengal Women's War Fund, Bengal. Second-Lieut. C. W. Bowles, Engineer, Patiala, Punjab. Hon. Mrs. Finetta Madeline Julia Bruce, Red Cross Association, Northwest Frontier Province, Mrs. Florence Buist, Red Cross Association, Rawalpindi, Punjab Mrs. Kathleen Byrne, Lady Superintendent Dehra Dun Nursing Division St. John Ambulance Brigade, U. P. Mrs. Sara Cain, Secretary of Dummagudem Red Cross Centre, Godavari District Madras. Mrs. Gertrude Casson, Red Cross Depot Ambala Punjab. Bishen Chand, Deputy Collector, Etawah, U. P. Ram Chandra Assistant Commissioner, Lyallpur, Punjab. G. A. Chapman, Station Master, Quetta, Baluchistan. Sukumar Chatterjee, Sadar Subdivisional Officer, Pabna, Bengal. Mrs. Alice Chatterton, St. John Ambulance Association, Bangalore. Guru Charan De Chauduri, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sylhet, Assam. H. C. Clerk, Head Engineer, Calcutta Mint. R. A. Clarke, Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Simla-Delhi. Mrs. Edna Katharine Compton, Bangalore Soldiers' Aid Committee. Mrs. Ethel Sophie Cox, Worker, Church of England Institute for Soldiers, Bangalore.

THE PROBLEM OF EGYPT.

(Continued from page 6.)

of a population which simply cannot organise a military resistance, is no proof whatever either of the general badness of the Egyptian cause or the goodness of ours.

Recollections of the history of Poland might suffice to move thinking men in this country to seek for a policy which shall not merely "hold down" the Egyptian people now but make it unnecessary to hold them down in future. Whatever the patriots in Parliament and the Northcliffe Press may say for the moment, this bombing of open villages and flogging of rioters cannot improve our reputation either in Christendom or in the Moslem world; and it will not be permanently possible even for the patriots to keep up a denunciation of Germans for their past bombing of non-combatants here while we bomb non-combatants in Egypt. And there is a painful probability that such episodes will recur unless we make a new departure in Egyptian Government.

POLICY OF EMASCULATION.

It is presumably well known that the present system is one embodying a few of the forms without any of the realities of self-government. At every stage at which those forms have been adjusted, the obvious purpose was to give nothing approaching real power of any kind either to the mass of the people or to Egyptian Ministers who nominally administered. For such a policy of emasculation the private defence has always been that neither Ministers nor people can be trusted, the former to govern or the latter to control them. It may simplify the discussion to admit that for this plea there is some justification. It would be hard to prove that the majority of the electors in Britain who polled at the last General Election are well qualified to vote. They are now showing signs of a change of feeling which could hardly be paralleled in Oriental history for quickness and completeness. That being so, it is not to be supposed that the people of Egypt are properly fitted to exercise political power. But that does not alter the fact that in Egypt as in Europe the only way in which any population can become fitted to exercise political power is to begin using some degree of political choice.

Certainly it is important that some amount of education, in the ordinary sense of the term, should precede political enfranchisement—though a franchise long subsisted with a low standard of popular education in our own country. But Englishmen cannot long plead lack of education in Egypt as a ground for denying it any measure of real self-government, when it is by the decision of the British control that Egypt remains so largely uneducated. The policy of Lord Cromer in that regard was fatally transparent. Until within a short time of his resignation he refused even the appeal of his British (the controlling) Minister of Education to spend more than £200,000 a year on the schooling of a nation numbering some twelve millions. The finances of Egypt, he declared, did not admit of an expenditure much in excess of that. When criticism was brought to bear in the British Parliament, he quickly discovered that he could spend the £400,000 his Minister had asked for; and since his day the expenditure has greatly increased, still without giving Egypt a good system of schools.

BEFORE BRITISH ADVENT.

The reforms, such as they are, have been largely the result of native pressure. Egyptians of all classes have long agitated for better and better schools, and in particular for a good modern University. Before the advent of the British control Egypt was, to a very considerable extent, in a state of educational progress. A study of the catalogue of the Khedivial Library in 1906 revealed that quite a large number of scientific and other works had been translated into Arabic chiefly from the French, in the days of Ismail and his predecessors. Yet when it was urged upon Lord Cromer's Government that science teaching should be introduced into the programme of the secondary schools, the official answer was that books for the purpose did not exist. As they had existed a generation before, the irresistible conclusion was that the British control had let Egypt retrograde from the level reached under Moslem rule. So reactionary was the influence of the Cromer tradition that only after much pressure was it made possible for students of agriculture in Egypt to secure instruction in their own language. The Cromer tradition was that they must master either French or English for the purpose. Let the reader try to imagine what would be said of a British Government that refused to give instruction in scientific agriculture to farmers' sons save in a foreign language.

HAS BRITISH GOVERNMENT DONE ITS DUTY?

It is perfectly true that Lord Cromer managed Egyptian finances well and economically, in contrast with the extremely bad management of the old regime. Probably no native Government could have approached to the efficiency, to say nothing of the rectitude, of the British control in finance. As to all that there is no dispute. But it savours almost of burlesque to argue that the duty of the British control towards Egypt was fulfilled when Egypt was made to pay full interest on all its debts and meet the whole costs, civil and military, of the British administration. For generations past, it has been an axiom in our politics that it is the business of governments to look to the moral welfare of the nation as well as to its finance, and it is upon their contributions to that welfare that political parties now mainly found their claims to support. The very backwardness of Egypt was a ground for special measures to promote her moral progress. To make the defence of British rule consist in having regulated her finances and increased her productivity while leaving her more backward than ever in the elements of qualification for self-government, was to discredit the cause that was defended. The obvious answer of every impartial foreigner to such a plea would be: "You claim credit and gratitude for having secured the safe payment of your own bondholders, in whose interest you originally entered Egypt. Orderly government was essential to that. To earn credit and gratitude you must do a good deal more. You must raise the levels of life for the people of Egypt as you confessedly seek to raise them for your people at home. And you must know—what nation can know better?—that a people declared unfit to manage their own affairs are thereby pronounced low in the human scale."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUTBREAK.

It is doubtless true that no other European nation would have done better in the circumstances. Neither France nor Germany, neither Belgium nor Italy, would conceivably have administered Egypt in the same period either more sympathetically or more progressively than we have done; and it is doubtful whether any of them would have reached a greater productivity, though all the great engineering schemes seem to have been originally planned by Frenchmen. But this is a mere reiteration of the economic plea, with its implied denial of any such duty towards a subject race as all civilised Governments avow towards their own peoples.

It is, to say, the least, unfortunate for the British Government that such an outbreak in Egypt should follow immediately on the close of the world war, when "self-determination for subject races" passes for a principle with the Peace Conference. Had those responsible for the control of Egypt in the past sought to fulfil our old pledges with more of goodwill and good faith, we might have escaped this unpleasant emergency, though it will doubtless be argued that Lord Morley's progressive measures in India did not avert sedition there in 1914, and later. But the conclusion come to by responsible inquiries as regards India is obviously still more compulsive as regards Egypt. Our duty to prepare that country for self-government has been again and again officially avowed, from the time of our first entrance; and those who think we can for ever go on simply repressing discontent and maintaining the *status quo*, are plainly untenable by events. If the British control does not get newly into touch with intelligent native opinion, the situation will infallibly go from bad to worse, and this in the eyes of a world newly critical of "imperialism". That long vaunted ideal has somewhat rapidly become a term of censure for whole nations.

We shall be faced, as a matter of course, with the regulation formula that there can be no talk of concessions to a people who have been recently in rebellion. The Russian bureaucracy used to talk in that fashion and we have seen the outcome. If those responsible for British rule in Egypt have in any degree learned the lesson, they will as soon as possible set about securing native support by taking natives into council; by giving room for real initiative to the nominal Egyptian Ministers, who must know a good deal more about Egypt than do more than a few of the British bureaucracy there, civil or military; and by giving some reality to the forms of self-government which thus far have been allowed to count for next to nothing in Egyptian politics. Before the war, there were chronic and bitter complaints about the disregard of native wishes, as expressed by the elected representatives, in regard to matters of administration nearly concerning Egyptian welfare. During the war, there as here, there must have been the possible minimum of consultation of the people. Perhaps what has happened in the English by-elections within the last month or two may suffice to suggest to the British Government that the sooner it resumes touch with public opinion everywhere the better it will be for national stability, to say nothing of the stability of the Ministry. Egyptian mutiny is only the non-constitutional version of the dissatisfaction that expresses itself in elections in the constitutional country. And to put the case at its lowest, the safe course is to set about making Egypt constitutional.

FREIGHT FOR FOODSTUFFS FROM RANGOON.

After consultation with the authorities and the Shipping Companies concerned, the Shipping Controller in India announces the following rates of freight for foodstuffs from Rangoon to the following places—

	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	24 0 0
Tuticorin and Malabar Ports.	26 0 0
Madras and East Coast Ports.	22 8 0
Karachi	28 0 0
Calcutta	16 0 0
Colombo	30 0 0

The rates from Bassein and Moulmein will be Rs. 2 in excess of the above rates. Rates for paddy will be Re. 1 higher than the rates for rice. The above rates will apply to cargoes by all the vessels which commenced to load on or after 1st June, 1919.

MAHATMA GANDHI AT ASHALALI.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mahatma Gandhiji accompanied by Shrimati Anasuya Sarabhai and Mrs. Dhan Laxmi K. Desai visited Ashalali and addressed a crowded mass meeting of the villagers of Ashalali, Naj, Jetalpur and Lambha specially organized by Mr. Jethalal Jivabhai Amin.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND REFORMS.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes as follows, regarding the Government of India Despatch on Montagu-Chelmsford Report:—

The Montagu-Chelmsford report was signed at Simla on the 22nd April, 1918. It was published on July 8th of that year. On the 5th March last, the Government of India embodied in a despatch to the Secretary of State their final recommendations on the scheme of the report, formulated after consideration of the critisims passed on it by Local Governments and by representatives public bodies and persons in this country. The blue-book issued last week opens with the Government of India's despatch to which are appended two minutes, an explanatory one by His Excellency the Viceroy, and another of dissent by Sir Sankaran Nair, the Education Member. Then follow the address delivered by the Viceroy at a Conference of Heads of Provinces at Delhi, a minute by the Lieutenant-Governors of the United Provinces, Punjab and Burma and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam, another minute by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa dissenting from the former minute, a short but important note from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who was unable to be present at the Conference at Delhi owing to labour troubles in Bombay, an extract from a speech by His Excellency the Viceroy in the Indian Legislative Council on the 6th February last, and representations by several public men and bodies conveying their opinions on the proposals of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme. The rest of the blue-book is taken up by despatches from Provincial Governments to the Government of India embodying their views on the same scheme. The Bombay Government's despatch has appended to it a minute of dissent by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla.

NON-OFFICIAL OPINION ON DIARCHY.

The first question taken up by the Government of India for discussion in their despatch, is the type of government proposed in the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme for the Provinces. This, as they say, is the pivot of the scheme. Non-official opinion in this country both Indian and English, has accepted the diarchical type of Government as the best transitional device. The Delhi Congress voicing the most advanced political opinion in India declared that, while holding that the people are ripe for the introduction of full provincial autonomy, it was yet prepared with a view to facilitate the passage of the reforms and to pays the time which would otherwise be lost in controversy, to leave the departments of law, police and justice (prisons excepted) in the hands of the Executive Government in all provinces, for a period of six years. And he other extreme, the Council of the European Association, while declining to believe that even 5 per cent. of the people of India were desirous of experimental advance towards the exotic system of representative Government, recognised as practical men that the Secretary of State and the Viceroy had created a situation in which some forward step must be taken, that merely to increase facilities for irresponsible criticism would be folly, and that compartmental transfer of power, though it had its own difficulties, seemed to be the best means of placing responsibility on Indian politicians without immediately jeopardising the whole administration. Moderate Indian opinion cordially welcomed the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals and, while suggesting modifications and improvements therein, expressed its grateful appreciation of the efforts of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to start the country on a career of lasting and genuine progress. It is thus clear that organised opinion of all shades in the country, with many degrees of hesitation and many shades of enthusiasm, approves on the whole of the diarchical type of government proposed in the Montagu-Chelmsford report for the provinces.

OPPOSITION OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The opposition to the diarchic type of Government has come from the Provincial Governments. It is not necessary to wade through their despatches to the Government of India. The minute of the Heads of five Provincial Governments drawn up after the Delhi Conference, dismissed the diarchic experiment outlined in the Montagu-Chelmsford report with an almost contemptous gesture. The two other Heads of Provincial Governments who were present at the Delhi Conference, Lord Ronaldshay and Sir Edward Gait, alone among Provincial Governments, had a good word to say for the diarchic experiment. The Government of Lord Pentland vehemently rejected the suggestion and so did the Government of Lord Willingdon in Bombay. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola dissented from the wholesale condemnation by his colleagues of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, but in view of their objections suggested an alternative of his own. The alternative schemes proposed by the Heads of Provincial Governments except those of Bengal and Bihar, omit the transfer of any subjects to Ministers. They would appoint two elected members to the Executive Council, they will increase the number of members in the Legislative Councils, they will throw open all subjects for discussion and vote, but they would accept the resolutions of the Councils only as recommendatory and not as binding on the Executive Government. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola goes somewhat further and thinks that it would be a great improvement if the division of reserved and transferred subjects was carried to the largely elected Legislative Council instead of providing it in the Executive Government. In other words, the resolutions of the Legislative Council would be binding on Government in the case of transfegred subjects but only recommendatory in the case of reserved ones. But there will be no Ministers responsible to the Legislature. The Congress-Moslem League scheme did not contemplate diarchy but it proposed to make resolutions of the Legislative Councils on all subjects binding on the Executive Government, subject to the Governor's veto. The Provincial Governments' scheme and Sir Ibrahim's scheme, are weakened forms of that scheme.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPATCH.

The opening passages of the Government of India's despatch are more appropriate to a metaphysical disquisition than to a State document. Their ingenious arguments about what is dualism and what is non-dualism in Government would do credit to a professor of the Vedanta. The Government of India themselves claim that their proposals amount to a sort of *visishtadwaitism*. "We found an examination," they observe, "that pure dualism would be burdensome by reasons of divided councils and the results of inexperience. What we seek, therefore, is such modifications of dualism as will introduce the necessary elasticity and get rid of its worst inconveniences without confusing or disguising the responsibilities of the two parts of the Government." The despatch abounds in sentences of this kind which may mean anything or nothing. Sometimes the despatch betrays a curious discrepancy between profession and proposal. Here are two instances. "Pure separatism on the financial side," we are told in paragraph 32, "seems to us also an impossibility if the public interests are to be safeguarded." In paragraph 57, on the contrary, it is said down that "within each province, each half of the Government should have a defined power of raising the revenue to provide for the expenditure which it considers necessary." Again in paragraph 46, we read "it seems to us inadvisable to make any general offer of a proportionate pension to men who are transferred and who may not like to serve under Ministers." In paragraph 48, it is stated that "an officer finding his position unendurable should be entitled to apply to the Government of India for proportionate pension." Contradictions of this kind (which, of course, can be explained away) are not infrequent in this extraordinary despatch. The rapid transformations of ideas in the despatch make one giddy. We frankly say that we are unable to make head or tail out of some passages. We do not seem to be alone in this disability, for Sir Sankaran Nair in his minute of dissent often finds it necessary to prefix a subjunctive to his statements of the positions of his colleagues with which he is unable to concur. The scheme recommended in the despatch has few points of contact with the opinions of the Heads of Provinces or of any non-official school of Indian politics. The only document in this collection between which and the despatch we are able to discern some similarity of ideas is the memorandum of the Council of the European Association.

THE POSITION OF MINISTERS.

Diarchy as a transitional device in provincial Governments has been, as pointed out above, accepted by non-official opinion in India, Indian and European. We need not, therefore, examine the arguments of the Government of India in over-ruling the plea against it advanced by all the provincial Governments with the exception of those of Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa. We can hardly believe that Parliament will agree to reopen the subject. If it does, the whole question of reform will be thrown once again into the melting-pot. We reserve the consideration of what subjects should be transferred to the charge of Ministers until we come to examine the recommendations of the Feetham Committee and the Government of India's views thereon. The question for immediate consideration in connection with the Government of India's despatch with which we are now concerned, is, what, if any, are the changes in the position of Ministers in relation to the Legislative Council, the Executive Council and the Governor personally, proposed by the Government of India, as compared with that proposed by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in their joint report; and how do these changes affect their powers of usefulness, favourably or detrimentally? To begin with, it was proposed in the Montagu-Chelmsford report that Ministers would be appointed for the life time of the legislative councils. The radical wing of Indian politicians who dominated the Delhi Congress demanded that, from the commencement of the first reformed Council, the principle of the responsibility of Ministers to the Legislature should come into effect in the provinces. For quite different reasons, the Council of the European Association in their final statement on the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme threw out the same suggestion, though they intimated that the majority opinion in the Association inclined to the view that this would be premature and lead to practical difficulties in working if immediately adopted. The Government of India, however, have adopted the recommendation of the Delhi Congress on the extraordinary ground that the idea of amenability to constituents rather than the legislature strikes them as strange to English political theory (as if there are not many other things much more strange to that theory in their proposals) and that in view of the inexperience of hte electorate compared with the legislature, and also of its communal character, as most unlikely to bear much fruit in practice. Almost in the very next sentence, Government admit that it is very hard to foresee how communalism in electorates and legislatures will deflect their working in India from the ways familiar to English experience. But they lightly pass over this difficulty with the remark that they feel bound at all events to proceed on the assumption that a Minister who finds himself at variance with the views of those who are in a position to control his legislation and his supply and to pass votes of censure upon his administration will recognise that he must make way for a more acceptable successor. This easy-going way of leaving everything to chance with regard to the Minister is in striking contrast to the meticulous care with which the most remote possibilities are provided against in the case of the Members of the Executive Council and of the Public Services and certain other interests which we need not specify here. We think that the proposal of the joint report should be adhered to in order that members of the Legislative Councils as well as prospective Ministers may have time to adjust themselves to the new order of things. Some of the other important changes proposed in the despatch affecting, all of them more or less adversely, the position of the Minister, are: the increase in the number of official members in the Executive Council, avowedly as a set-off to Indian influence in the Government; the leaving open the question of the salary and status of Ministers with the invidious suggestion that they need not be on the same level as those of members of the Executive Council; the powers of dismissal of Ministers and resumption of their portfolios proposed to be vested in the Governor; the state of financial isolation in which it is proposed to place the Minister; and the privileged position sought to be assigned to officers serving under Ministers. We shall deal with these and others of the kind in the next issue.

An Explanation Wanted.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika":—It is a curious fact that the Despatch of the Government of India on the Reforms dated the 5th March, 1919, was not allowed to see the light of day when the subsequent despatches, dated the 16th and 23rd April were published. Why was the first Despatch held back? And was there any intention at all to publish it? Fortunately for the public the Collector of Allahabad made a mistake, as it now appears, and sent this precious Despatch to the "Leader" and a vernacular paper. It is significant that even the "Pioneer" did not get a copy of this Despatch when the "Leader" had one. The disappointment and anger of this official-favoured journal were so great that it did not hesitate to insinuate that the "Leader" got a copy of this Despatch surreptitiously. It now appears from the letter of the Hon. Mr. Chintamoni published in the "Times of India" and the explanation in the "Leader" that the Despatch was sent by the Collector of Allahabad officially. But the most significant fact is that the Despatch above referred to, was not given to the Press for publication till it had become public property through the columns of the "Leader". Of course, we are now told that the Government was contemplating to supply it to the Press when it was published in the Allahabad paper. But why was this Despatch held back so long and how is it that the subsequent Despatches were given for publication before the earlier Despatch? It has been suggested—and we do not know if there is any foundation for it that this Despatch would not have been published if it had not seen the light of day through a mischance. The contents of this Despatch also lend support to such a supposition. We think the Government should issue a communiqua to explain the matter.

MR. WILSON'S CONSISTENTCY.

Mr. Christian Rovsing writing to one of the mail papers says:—

I do not see why so much stress is laid upon trying to prove President Wilson's inconsistency in the matter of Danzig and Fiume. He is perfectly cosistent when you remember how extensively his constituents in the United States are of German blood and that he, therefore, has, and must have, always the international German Jew finance *in mente*. There are some millions of his principals round Danzig, so Danzig must go to them and the poor Poles to—their fate. At Fiume it is the other way about; his principals are where, in the matter of Danzig, the Poles are, so Fiume must go to them, and the poor Italians to—their fate.

In the same way my native country, Southern Slesvig and Holsteen, robbed from us Danes by the Hun in 1864, must be left to his principals for exploitation, and we Danes, the owners, to the oppression and slavedom which are going on to-day as uninterfered with by the Allies as ever since 1864. And, most important of all, as Mr. M. H. Ispahani protests in his important letter to you of April 28, Mr. Wilson's principals must be let off paying for their crimes and devastations, and the burden carried on the shoulders of the yellow and the brown man of the Asiatic Continent.

Thus we see that Mr. Wilson is entirely consistent. He is, on principle, bleeding, and suppressing, and enslaving the poor unadulterated races all over the world—Poles, Italians, Danes, Asiatics—for the benefit of "Cosmopolitan", that is to say, Hun-Jew money-grabbers and usurers. He is sacrificing the poor and toiling all over the world for the rich parasite.

And this, it is surely obvious now, is the sole object of his patent device: the "League of Nations Covenant," which, as the "Washington Post" suggests, "should be united, if at all, to the Treaty of Peace as an appendix, because the thing is sufficiently vermiform to play the part, and amputation of the appendix is a familiar and often successful surgical operation."

A Bangalore message says:—

At a parade of Indian and British troops on the morning of 2nd June Major-General Cross Barratt, commanding the 9th Secunderabad Division, made a presentation of medals to two Indian officers and twelve men for distinguished services during the war.

LORD FISHER'S JESTS.

BREEZY SPEECH AT A LUNCH.

AMERICA MIGHT HAVE BEEN ANOTHER IRELAND

Lord Fisher was in a racy, anecdotal mood at the Savoy Hotel, on May 5th, and "set the table on a roar," says the "Daily News." The occasion was a luncheon to Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, given by the American Luncheon Club.

"My friends," said Lord Fisher—who spoke after Mr. Daniels and Mr. J. W. Davis, the United States Ambassador—"I hope you will all be able to hear me. If anyone cannot will he hold his hand up? (Laughter.) You know you cannot expect me to parallel those two orators. An American citizen learns to address his countrymen as soon as he is weaned. (Laughter.) Therefore we are out of it altogether. But there is a marvellous sentence in the Holy Scripture 'Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.' (Laughter.)

"My friend here, the First Lord of the Admiralty over there—(laughter)—talked to you a great deal about the League of Nations. I think it would be pleasant to you if I was to tell you all about America. I was there one week. He has been over here one week. (Laughter and cheers.) I went over there for one week because my only son married the only daughter of a great Philadelphian. I think on account of that union of hearts you ought to have selected me as Ambassador to Wasnington, but I am too young—(laughter)—[Lord Fisher is 78]—and the interesting thing is only the young can get to Heaven. (Laughter.) To get to Heaven you must be as a little child, and, therefore, the simple sailor has no chance.

WHAT KING EDWARD SAID.

King Edward, who was a very kind friend to me—in fact, he was my only friend at one time—(loud cheers)—said, 'Do you know, you are the best hated man in the British Empire?'

"I said, 'Yes, perhaps I am.'

"He said, 'Do you know that I am the only friend you have got?'

"I said, 'Perhaps your Majesty is right, but you have backed a winner.' (Loud cheers.)

"When afterwards I came out on top I said to him, 'Do you remember I said you had backed a winner; well, you did, and the betting was a thousand to one.'" (Laughter.)

Continuing, Lord Fisher said he was going to speak to them about America, and would tell them some things they never knew before about their own country. When he was the Admiral in North America and was at Bermuda a deputation of American citizens came to him on July 4, and to tell the honest truth he had forgotten about it. (Laughter.) He told the deputation he knew what they had come there for. "You know," he said to them, "the greatest Englishman that ever lived was George Washington. He taught us how to rule over Colonies. He told us that freedom was the thing to give them. Why, if it had not been for George Washington America might have been another Ireland." (Laughter.)

The Admiral greatly amused the audience by recounting an experience of his when travelling in America. On arriving at his hotel he found his bag in his room addressed "Mr. Lord Fisher." "I once," said Lord Fisher, "entertained the American Admiral. A very fine fellow he was. I proposed prosperity to the United States, and I turned on as much hot air as I could, but the beggar never said a word. (Laughter.) Presently one of his officers went up and whispered something. I sent the port round, and the Admiral then got up and made the best speech I ever heard. He said, 'It was a damned fine old head that was attached to the American Eagle.' (Roars of laughter.)

"GONE AND HASHED IT ALL."

"Now, as to the League of Nations. I forestalled our friend, Mr. Daniels. An American citizen whom I met took a paper out of his pocket and asked me, 'Have you read that?' I looked at it and saw it was a speech by John Bright. It was mostly in words of one syllable—simplicity is, of course, the great thing. That speech of John Bright is really very little known on this side of the Atlantic or on the other, but it so impressed me at the time that I have been at it ever since.

"John Bright said he looked for the time when there would be a compulsory peace—when those who spoke with the same tongue would have a great federation of free nations joined together—Canada, Australia, Africa, America, and England. But they have gone and hashed it all—they have gone and made the capital at Geneva instead of at Jerusalem. (Prolonged laughter.)

"How is it that we have arrived at the present situation? I do not mean to say that we domineer the world, but we dominate it. (Laughter and cheers.) I will appeal to the history of England, because my friend Mr. Daniels says that the history of England is the history of America. I preface my remarks by saying that I have no politics. (Laughter.) When I first went to the Admiralty the First Lord asked me my politics. I said, 'Mr. Goschen, I have voted consistently for both sides.' (Great laughter.)

"I vote," said I, "for whoever gives most money to the Navy." (Hear, hear.) And I said, "you can play the fool with all sorts of things, and very nearly wreck your country, but the one thing that you must not play the fool with is the Navy." Therefore, whether he was a Radical or a Socialist or a blue-blooded Tory, it was well so long as he handed out the money. (More laughter.) The point of my story rather fails me now. I am not going to trouble you any more, because I think you have had enough." (Laughter and cheers.)

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OPINION IN BRITAIN

ST. MICHAEL SING'S ESTIMATE.

Mr. St. Nihal Singh writes from London to the "Commonweal":—

A campaign was begun during the week end to create difficulties for Sir Edward Maclagan who went out early this month to take over the administration of the Punjab from Sir Michael O'Dwyer. "The Times" in its leading columns suggested that Sir Michael "should be asked to remain at his post for the present," because he is "the strongest Lieutenant-Governor in India" and his "firm administration" enabled the Punjab to go safely through "the troublous period of the War." His successor, "The Times" stated bluntly, "does not possess the same qualifications for dealing with 'open rebellion".

I was very much surprised to notice that the "Observer" of last Sunday took up this refrain, because there is no publicist in the United Kingdom upon whom the War has exerted a greater and more beneficent influence than the editor of that widely-read and influential newspaper. His whole intellectual outlook has changed and, I am glad to note, that he is quite proud of the mental and spiritual revolution through which he has passed. I have known him for many years, and have been greatly struck by the manner in which his sympathies have deepened and his interests have broadened. His views in regard to India, as his opinions in regard to his own country—Ireland—have been metamorphosed, and to-day he is using all his influence to accelerate Indian reform. It therefore came as a surprise to me that this gifted man, who has suffered deeply through the War, should echo the cry started against Sir Edward Maclagan.

So far as my knowledge goes, "the Clubman" of the "Pall Mall Gazette," whose notes are read from day to day with great interest, is the only writer who has taken up printed a short sketch of the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. Speaking from personal knowledge, he says, "that there is not the least reason to fear (that) he (Sir Edward) will not be firm when occasion demands firmness." He went on to add that "in spite of his courtesy and urbanity," Sir Edward "could be 'hard as nails' when a principle was involved."

A few days ago the "Pall Mall Gazette" printed a short sketch of the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. He is a Panjabi by birth, and has held many executive and administrative posts in that Province, where he "knows everybody" and "everybody knows him." From what Sir Edward Maclagan said to the "P. M. G." correspondent, he could assert that the new ruler of the Panjab "belongs to that class of British official whose eyes are fixed upon the future and who is going to prove of inestimable service in helping India to advance from the present regime of personal rule to that of Responsible Government.

From what I myself know of Sir Edward Maclagan, I can vouch for his progressive tendencies, his sympathy with the Indian cause, and his imagination. If he continues to follow his own inclinations, I am sure he will rule the Panjab with the consent of the Panjabis, and not with the mailed fist. That I believe is the reason why men who would rule India by the rod have fallen foul of him and are seeking to prejudice his career in every manner that they possibly can.

The people who are trying to prolong Sir Michael O'Dwyer's term of office have learned nothing from the War. They are to-day as undemocratic as they were before hostilities began. While the struggle was going on, many of them found it politic to take up the formulas of freedom, of National rights, and of self-determination. But they used these slogans only as weapons to ensure the defeat of the enemy. Even when they were quoting Mr. Lloyd George to say that the African subjects of Germany and the Asiatic subjects of Turkey were capable of exersing the right of self-determination, they would not hear of the extension of Dominion autonomy to communities within the Empire.

Some of these persons did not hesitate to speak ill of educated Indians even when the War was raging. Attacks upon them, for instance, were made in "The Times" shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, which drew a spirited reply from Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, who was then in London in connection with the Public Services Commission. It is no wonder that the recent news from India has given the political enemies of educated Indians a chance to revive their vendetta against them.

In Saturday's "Times" the suggestion was thrown out editorially "that the British public should not give a hearing to Indians now in this country without first carefully scrutinising their credentials and their past record." The "Sunday Express" went one better. It trotted out the old fallacy that Britain "won India by the sword," and declared that the British "must disabuse the native lawyer, the disaffected Bengali student, and the Brahmin of the idea that liberty means liberty to conspire against the Government and the lives of fellow men." It added that "India is a country that only understands forcible maintenance of law and order, and it is high time that the military authorities were allowed not only to restore order, but to conduct drastic plans to maintain it." One cannot expect anything else from the "Sunday Express" when one remembers that it relies for information upon the political enemies of educated Indians.

In an article in the same issue from General Sir O'Moore Creagh's pen, Indian leaders were referred to as "declasse," "intriguing Brahmins backed by rich Marwari money-lenders, bankers, and lawyers," "conscientious objectors and non-fighters, but adepts at intrigue for place and power," "cunning and debased town elements," "cunning, half-educated agitators," men who "have intrigued with Germans and disaffected alien elements beyond the passes," "renegades from the masses," and so forth. He declared that "from time immorial there has been sedition in India, and "the weaker the Government, the more the sedition has since

[illegible] trium-

phantly proclaimed that while he was opposed to "the immediate adoption of an unsuitable adaptation of a form of Government only effective in Great Britain," he was "in favour of extending representation in the Government of the country to all castes, and of allowing the various castes to elect their representatives to a representative Assembly on their own lines." What an Assembly that would be! Could a surer means to accentuate differences in India, and to prevent National cohesion be devised?

While a great deal of space is being found by the newspapers for insinuations against educated Indians, and even scurrilous attacks upon them, few editors are reminding the British people how staunchly the educated classes in India stood by them during the War. The Clubman of the "Pall Mall Gazette" has, I am glad to say, made it clear that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu "while desiring autonomy for her country," . . . firmly believes "in preserving the British connection." He has also had the decency to point out that Mr. M. K. Gandhi, depicted as a dangerous visionary, in cables from India, and notes and leaders written in Britain, organised "Indians in this country into a Medical Corps" while lying sick in bed in London at the outbreak of hostilities, and that he had rendered similar service "in South Africa during the Boer War." Where there is so much misrepresentation, such a note appears to be a veritable oasis in a desert of vilification.

A few of us Indians are doing all that we can to stem this tide of abuse. I had an article in last Sunday's *Observer* explaining the nature of the Rowlatt Bills that have antagonised Indians. "An Indian Socialist" contributed a short statement to the "Herald of yesterday. A meeting is being arranged to protest against the Rowlatt legislation.

Britons with Indian experience who are more or less sympathetic with our cause are lending us a measure of support. Mr. H. E. A. Cotton and Mr. Ratcliffe have written about the Indian situation in the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Daily News" respectively.

I was disappointed in the article that the "Pall Mall Gazette" printed at the week-end "from" Lord Carmichael. It must have been in the nature of an interview, for he would not himself have strewn about the word "native" in such profusion. In the course of the article he justified the passage of "a Bill. . . . which laid stress on Bengal (Defence of India Act?)." He further justified internments made by him and by Lord Ronaldshay, asserting that "when we did deprive people of their liberty, it was only after sifting all the evidence, and "even those who disliked us most believed that we were fair according to our own lights." He admitted "that mistakes were made *occasionally*, which they (the agitators) were quick to justify." The "internments had a good effect by removing the possibility of contact between the agitators and the boys and students."

In Lord Carmichael's opinion "the educated Bengali is surprised by the generous nature of the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals, and "faith among natives is placed in the Secretary of State for India and in the Viceroy, because both are recognised as powerful". The extremists, however, denounce the Joint Scheme "as a sham." The opposition in this country "comes from men (Indians) who, with few exceptions, did not count in an important sense when I (Lord Carmichael) was in India."

Among British journalists who have been in India, Mr. James Spender of the "Westeminster Gazette" is trying in his own way to give expression to the Indian point of view. In his leader of yesterday, he made a powerful plea to the Government not to miss the golden opportunity in India, as it had been missed in Ireland.

The National Council for Civil Liberties, 33, Henrietta Street, has rendered India a useful service by issuing a leaflet explaining what "the Rowlatt Laws" really are. Three British Labour leaders—George Lansbury, Robert Smillie and Robert Williams—have just issued an appeal to British men and women to give thought to what is happening in India and to "protest against the bombing and shooting of unarmed men and women," and to press "for a public enquiry into these outrages, and complete withdrawal of the Coercion Bills and the immediate introduction of Self-Government" of the Dominion type in India

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BOLSHEVIK DENIAL OF 'INFAMOUS CALUMNY.'

A Russian Government wireless message, issued from Moscow denies as a "baseless lie" the rumour which obtained a good deal of credence that women had been nationalised in Russia. The "origin of the fable," according to this telegram, was a report in a bourgeois paper, "Staraya Rossia," of April 17, 1918, stating that a bourgeoise woman in Chavlyinsk (Government of Saratov), named Fedorova, had published in the local paper "Isvestia" a scheme for the socialisation of women, according to which, on the one hand, prostitution and illicit relations between the sexes is forbidden, but on the other hand the celibacy of women is also prohibited; and every woman is bound to marry. It was asserted in the scheme that the towns of Luga and Kolpino, in the Government of Petrograd, had already introduced similar schemes.

The "Svoboda Rossii" of April 14, quoted a private letter as stating that an anarchist group in Saratov had passed a resolution that the State should nationalise women. Nothing has been heard of this resolution elsewhere.

"These two facts," says the Bolshevik statement, "the invention of an unknown bourgeoise and a resolution of an anarchist club which has never been confirmed, are the only things which set in motion the absurd fairy fable tales which have gone the rounds of the Press of the whole world, and which has become the most infamous calumny against the whole of Soviet Russia."—

"The two towns mentioned have never introduced such a scheme, or anything resembling it, and neither has any other town in Russia," says the Russian wireless.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The Egyptian Association in Great Britain, says the "Manchester Guardian," have forwarded a statement to certain leaders of public opinion in the country who are interested in the Egyptian question, which concludes as follows:—

There are two alternatives, and only two, with regard to the solution of the Egyptian question. The first is that the British Government would pay due regard to the material and moral condition of the people, to the pledges which have been given to them, and above all, to the national will so clearly manifested, and give Egypt to the Egyptians. The British Imperialists cannot shirk this solution by stating that Egypt is not mature enough to manage her own affairs. Other countries much inferior in civilisation, tradition, resources, and deprived of thirty years of English advice, are already independent, or about to be so. Surely it cannot be said that Egypt has less claims than the Hedjaz, Armenia, Palestine or Syria, Cuba, and the Philippines for independence! Egypt is willing to give any guarantees which might be asked from her for safeguarding European interests, and the Suez Canal, which is the main concern of England, can be given whatever status safeguards British interests best.

The second alternative for the British Government is to shut her eyes to the solid facts of the Egyptian situation, to invent all pretext to the European Powers that Egypt is not ready for independence, to forget her promises to the Egyptians, and to fight their claims by all the instruments of suppression. The English Government cannot employ the argument that its stay in Egypt is beneficial to the Egyptian, because all classes of the community are completely averse from it.

Give the people, in any form you like, a chance to express freely their attitude towards the British Protectorate imposed on them by arms and contrary to all sacred [illegible] promises, and our point will be amply proved.

SCOTS HOME RULE.

A Bill having for its object the establishment of a Scots Parliament, which has been introduced by Sir Henry Cowan, Coalition Liberal member for the Scottish Universities, is remarkable from the fact that it is "backed" by Sir Donald Maclean, the Liberal Leader, by two Unionist members (Mr. Harry Hope and Mr. J. D. Hope), and by Mr. Neil Maclean for Labour.

It is explained that the Bill represents a further instalment of the policy of devolution initiated by the Irish Home Rule Act. The powers of the Scots Parliament would include those that are conferred on the Irish Parliament by the Act of 1914, except the control of the Post Office and the power to vary Customs and Excise.

The Scots Parliament, it is proposed, should consist of a single Chamber of 148 members, subordinate to the Imperial Parliament. The executive power would continue vested in the King, represented in Scotland by a Lord High Commissioner, who would carry on the administration advised by an Executive Committee of the Scottish Privy Council. Scotland would continue to be represented in the Parliament of the United Kingdom as at present until provision was made for devolution in England and Wales, when the representation of the component parts of Great Britain would be readjusted.

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